

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Monday, September 22, 1975

World stake in Lebanon strife

Lebanon's role as a flourishing free-market Hong Kong of the Middle East gives much of the rest of the world a sharp interest in the government's efforts to keep civil strife from turning into civil war. As a Mediterranean outlet for Syria, Jordan, northern Iraq, and southern Turkey, Lebanon counts more than half of its trade as transit traffic. Its ancient city of Sidon (of the Biblical Tyre and Sidon) is the Mediterranean terminal of the oil pipeline from Saudi Arabia. Another pipeline comes from Iraq to Tripoli, main scene of the current round of fighting between Christian and Muslim elements, the fifth in Lebanon this year.

The Lebanese have exploited their business position very shrewdly. (They opened an airport designed for commercial jets a quarter century ago, before such planes were in use.) They know the price of letting civil strife turn into such warfare or anarchy that international commerce would flee. Cairo, for example, would be happy to pick up more of that transit traffic to and from the Arab world.

The scores killed and more than 200 wounded in past weeks tragically emphasize the need for more of the kind of compromise which recently resolved the controversial issue of using Army troops as a peace-keeping presence. This compromise involved appointing a new commander in chief to replace one opposed by many Muslims as biased against them.

This post is designated for a Christian in

Lebanon's religiously split society — just as the president is designated a Maronite Christian with power to appoint the prime minister, who must be a Sunni Muslim. The arrangement offers a hint of the complexity of Lebanese efforts to match governmental representation with various religious segments of the community.

For the Muslim population has been growing faster than the Christian population which constituted the majority three decades ago when the system of power sharing was set up. Now it is believed the Muslims have actually become the majority, though the Christians have maintained their edge in governmental power. At the same time economic power is centered in the Christians, who tend politically toward the right. And, though there are rich Muslims as well as poor Christians, Muslims constitute the lower economic class, tending politically toward the left.

Further complicating the picture are the external interests lending support to one of the many subgroups or another. Libya reportedly is sending tens of millions to leftist Muslims. Such backing could encourage the fighting to go on to the point of civil war, possibly pulling in other Arab forces and the Israelis on Lebanon's southern border.

Clearly preferable would be internal steps toward easing tensions through making government more responsive to the situation which has changed so significantly since the days when present procedures were instituted.

Mideast terror and peace

The Palestinian seizure of the Egyptian Embassy in Madrid raises two urgent issues — the control of international terrorism and the future of the Sinai accord between Israel and Egypt. Both were illuminated by President Sadat's swift, firm, and laudable reaffirmation of Egypt's adherence to the pact in the face of the terrorists' demands that he abrogate it.

But the fact that this episode ended without tragedy does not alleviate the need for a demonstration of international will to combat the mounting problem of terrorism. (The Madrid instance took place at the same time American hostages were being held by Eritrean liberationists in Ethiopia.) And such a demonstration was conspicuously lacking at the recent United Nations congress on crime in Geneva. Even a treaty for nations to deal with indigenous terrorist groups goes nowhere. And the whole question of political terrorism was finally dropped at the instigation of Syria (which incidentally opposes the Sinai accord, too) and Algeria (to which the latest Palestinian terrorists were flown from Madrid).

It can be argued that the achievement of a consistent international policy on terrorism would not necessarily deter zealots or fanatics. But world solidarity in opposing such tactics could help encourage responses to them — such as President Sadat's — which defeat the purposes of the terrorists rather than reinforce them. Nations should not have to be individually jarred by terrorists, as France was by an attack on the Paris airport, before working toward international control, as France did subsequently. As attorney David Frankin writes in Foreign Affairs, "The manifest unwillingness of many governments to use existing legal remedies against terrorism shows that the real problem is the lack of a will and not the lack of a way."

As for the second issue dramatized — or melodramatized — at Madrid, the future of the Sinai accord clearly depends on making it part of the larger solution in the Middle East rather than part of the problem. So far Sudan and Saudi Arabia are Egypt's only fellow Arab nations to endorse the agreement. In the United States criticism is rising on various partisan grounds but also on the basic question of whether this "step" increases the

chances of war more than would forgoing it in the effort for an overall settlement.

By this reasoning, Egypt is sidelined as a pressure both on Israel and other Arab countries, and Israel with U.S. aid is released to entrench itself on the Golan Heights and other places where its withdrawal would be expected later for eventual conformity with the UN mandate of 1967. Since Syria, Iraq, and Jordan would not be a military match to Israel without Egypt, they might be tempted to rely more and more on the Soviet Union — especially if Jordan gets such signals as U.S. congressional blocking of missile sales to it in votes to be taken by Monday.

President Sadat's courageous defiance of Arab opinion to stand forthrightly for the pact is a hopeful sign. From experience with the Soviet Union, he sees the preferability of reliance on American good offices. If his decisions are perceived to work for the advantage of his country, his example could bring other Arab opinion around. But the U.S. will have to move quickly to foster negotiations toward peace on Israel's other borders if the present step is not to become a thorn inviting further terrorism along the path to peace.

Leadership in Northern Ireland

Out of Northern Ireland's political disarray has emerged a leader with the kind of change of heart — or at least of approach — that could point the way out of today's tragic instability. Long-time Protestant hard-liner William Craig formed the Vanguard Unionist Party for the very purpose of opposing the move toward governmental power-sharing by Protestants and Roman Catholics. Now he has apparently learned of and been appalled by the plans of loyalist paramilitary organizations to seek a take-over if the political situation does not improve and terrorist attacks continue. And he has turned away from his hard-line position to advocate the presence of Catholic "republicans" in an emergency coalition government.

Though Mr. Craig reportedly does not see this as building in a permanent power-sharing system, he realizes the possibility of civil war in the absence of revived constitutional government. The hand of compromise he offers represents the "reasoned" tempering of "intransigence" which Northern Ireland needs. It ought to be accepted by Catholic leaders as

'And after a month, if you're tired rowing, you can just catch up with the ship again'



The drug and poison cases

A new novel imagines an American future in which unbridled governmental drug experimentation proceeds through the engineering of "informed consent" from subjects who in effect have no informed choice in the matter. This kind of future becomes less likely if the public concern over now disclosed past episodes can be maintained.

Also like some melodramatic fiction is disclosure of a cache of cobra venom and shellfish toxin stored by CIA men for six years after President Nixon ordered such poisons destroyed in keeping with public commitment. Senator Church of the Senate Intelligence Investigating committee said that the apparent violation was kept from then CIA director Helms — and that it was not "unique" for CIA actions to be kept from the CIA director.

Every day seems to bring new evidence of the need not only for clear guidelines but for an individual sense of ethics at all levels.

The Rockefeller Commission's report of "clearly illegal" drug research by the Central Intelligence Agency has been followed by reports of Army drug experiments on deceived or coerced soldiers. This week the Army's general counsel confirmed that "there are significant unanswered questions as to whether participation in the program was truly voluntary by today's criteria."

It can only be hoped that "today's criteria" are indeed tighter than those under which experiments of the previous two decades were apparently huddled. Apart from the important questions of legality, the cost in individual human anguish is suggested by the names of those fatally involved in the experiments along with all the surviving subjects whose reactions may never be known. To the name of Frank Olson, whose family was kept in the dark about how he perished in connection with the CIA experiments, must be added the name of Harold Blauer, whose daughter is suing the Army for his long-secret "wrongful death" in hallucinogen experiments that she asserts had "terrified" him.

Like the outlawed use of the toxins ordered destroyed by President Nixon, the use of mind-altering drugs in espionage or warfare is abhorrent. So is the surreptitious "experimental" administering of drugs without knowing use by an ordinary citizen would subject him to arrest. Yet the effects of such drugs need to be known by those charged with the nation's defenses. What the recent disclosures emphasize is that any organization's procedures to determine such effects must include strict controls for safety, legality, and accountability. The consent of participants must be genuinely informed. Legitimate claims of secrecy must not be used as convenient cover for official wrongs. And, in dramatizing the poison case, no opening is evading either American or international law should be permitted through cover of secrecy of authority.

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Sinai accord

Cheering dies, grumbling grows

By Joseph C. Harsch

Almost everybody cheered when Egypt and Israel signed their latest agreement to move in the direction of peace. The date was Sept. 1. Since then cheering has turned to grumbling, and now into considerable, although perhaps not decisive, opposition.

At the time of the signing Israel seemed to be the most reluctant party. Now, as details of secret parts of the agreement become public, it is others who have second thoughts.

The new questioning is most significant in Congress in Washington. It was set off first by the original proposal to put American watchmen along the truce line in Sinai — between the opposing lines of Egyptian and Israeli guns.

The questioning has been given further range by the disclosure that U.S. Secretary of State Henry P. Kissinger had signed a supplementary private or secret addendum (not intended for publication) covering the possibility of giving the Israelis both the new American F-16 fighters and Pershing ground-to-ground missiles.

The wording of the secret addendum is as interesting to those who are now debating the merits of the Kissinger agreement as is the country which it became public. The essential passage (which we quote from the Washington Post of Sept. 16 and which has not been denied by official Washington) reads:

"The United States is resolved to continue to maintain Israel's defensive strength through the supply of advanced types of equipment, such as the F-16 aircraft. The United States Government agrees to an early meeting to undertake a joint study of high technology and sophisticated items, including the Pershing ground-to-ground missiles with conventional warheads, with the view of giving a positive response."

* Please turn to Page 12

South Africa's rand tumbles

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town
The baffling financial predicament that has forced South Africa, the most powerful and wealthiest industrialized nation in Africa, to devalue its national currency, the rand, by a drastic 17.9 percent against the United States dollar, could have serious social and political as well as economic implications.

The immediate result is expected to be an increase in the already frightening rate of inflation. Some economists say uneasily that it could reach 30 percent by the end of next year unless the government introduces the most stringent curbs on wage claims and on prices, and cuts public and private spending to the bone.

Within hours of the devaluation, spokesmen for widely different sectors of the economy were preparing their customers for price shocks. Bankers were predicting an early increase in interest rates, and there was a scramble to buy automobiles while old stocks were available at old prices. New stocks arriving will have a higher price.

* Please turn to Page 12

What moved them to violence?

Radical women on trial in U.S.

By Frederic A. Moritz

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Apparently underlying the second assassination attempt on President Ford in 17 days is the story of a once-well-off, middle-aged, country-club suburban woman and her encounter with the complex, shifting, partly open, partly underground world of San Francisco-area radical politics.

Sara Jane Moore, being held on charges of attempting to murder the President, has portrayed her background as consisting of a wealthy West Virginia family, marriage to a retired movie-studio executive,

divorce, and a lucrative career in accountancy in suburban Danville, just outside of San Francisco.

She encountered the San Francisco-Oakland radical world, generally nonviolent but sometimes explosive and peopled by former college students, "radicalized" Vietnam veterans, ex-convicts, and others through the food giveaway program set up by Randolph Hearst in an effort to free his daughter Patricia, early in 1974.

The FBI confirms that for a period, Miss Moore acted as a paid informant on the underground. She has told interviewers recently that she spied on a suspected Symbionese Liberation Army sympathizer.

* Please turn to Page 12

By Frederic A. Moritz

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

As family and lawyers of Patricia Hearst begin her defense, there are already signs of how difficult that defense may be. There are also growing indications that headline-catching tactics by both defense and prosecution are pushing the case toward "trial by newspaper," observers here believe.

By pleading "temporary insanity" and spotlighting the question of alleged "brainwashing," Miss Hearst's lawyers have raised this central, potentially troublesome question:

Can her "conversion" to the so-called Symbionese Liberation Army best be explained by threats, confinement, isolation from her past, and possible administration of drugs, as alleged by her legal affidavit released this week — or by the possibility that some internal inclination within herself even before the kidnapping made her easily persuaded toward a rebellious, even violent, new life?

According to several legal experts and specialists in "forced persuasion" interviewed by this newspaper, the question is basic because Miss Hearst's defense has left itself open to challenge on at least two counts:

• The fundamental contradictions between her affidavit filed last week and her earlier words on tapes and in conversations with people she talked to during her flight.

* Please turn to Page 12



Workers at a Chinese steel mill. In its drive to increase production, China is importing whole factories. See page 8.

West Germany: privileged bureaucrats

By David Mutch

Most of them cannot be fired. They have to be paid as much, on the average, as people doing equal work on the "outside."

They get lower interest rates and tax breaks for owning houses; some of them don't have to pay their telephone bills, and others can ride the train free. They must swear allegiance to the Constitution.

They are Beamten, West Germany's civil servants. These days they are called everything but servants. With high unemployment and rising state and federal deficits, they are, rather, civil servants.

For each post, at least 10 applications come in. Yet there are complaints and frustrations within the service. One attorney explains: "The average age of

proposed saving up the \$400 million next year by cutting costs of federal civil servants. The latter are worried salaries will not increase for a while and that it will be increasingly hard to move up in the system.

In the last 15 years, the role of civil servants has increased by 30 percent. But, paradoxically, costs have risen at an even greater rate because of escalating salaries at the top.

Today the government hires endless kinds of specialists — economists, computer experts, nuclear researchers, criminologists, all kinds of lawyers, and on and on and on. They are paid well.

For each post, at least 10 applications come in. Yet there are complaints and frustrations within the service.

One attorney explains: "The average age of

the lowest middle executive position is 47. That means many of the younger ones like myself — and frankly lots of us are better informed than our bosses — will never have a chance to move up. The personnel department looks elsewhere for a future.

"Most of my colleagues," he adds, "don't want a salary hold down. I say, let's take one but hold back others on the outside, too — like doctors who earn \$200,000 a year on the average and dentists \$80,000."

Some 3.4 million Germans work for the state or federal government out of a work force of 21.4 million. Well over 1 million workers are unemployed now.

* Please turn to Page 12

NEWS

Africa	9
Asia	11
China	8
Europe	3, 4
Latin America	10
Middle East	5
Soviet Union	6
United Nations	15
United States	12, 13, 14

FEATURES

Arts	18
Books	19
Commentary	31
Editorial	32
Financial	20
Home	25
Home Forum	28, 29
Opinion	30
People	22, 23
Science	24
Translations	26, 27
Travel	21

ETHIOPIA REVISITED



From Addis Ababa comes a Monitor report on the state of Ethiopia and what has happened there since Haile Selassie's overthrow a year ago.

See Page 16

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FOCUS

Blink and the TV channel changes

By Charles N. Eischen

Huntsville, Alabama
Weary of daily office routine? How about making industrial diamonds for about 95 cents a carat, or transmitting sounds on a beam of light? How about a voice type-writer? And, if you like undisturbed comfort without leaving an easy chair, special glasses to change television channels with only a shift of your eyes.

These and other novelties have arisen from the U.S. space program and were perfected with inventions which the government now will give away to venture-some people for commercial use.

Washington has even asked David J. Kieselbach of Huntsville, Alabama, to help spread the word. He is an ebullient semi-retired professor of physics and chemistry with a reputation for being able to dig up answers to almost any problem.

"These are not wild dreams," says Professor Kieselbach. "They are workable systems, all backed by U.S. Government patents."

Professor Kieselbach began his search of patents at the George C. Marshall Space

Flight Center at Huntsville and has compiled hundreds of possibilities to adapt space hardware for everyday use.

For example, a plant under construction at Nashville, Tennessee, will demonstrate methods of recycling garbage, into animal feeds. The basic process was perfected as one phase of maintaining astronauts in space for long periods of time. Since then, scientists have learned how to convert the wastes into productive feed pellets.

Professor Kieselbach says the operation will help Nashville ease its garbage removal burden and provide a greater supply of feed to farmers. Besides this, he adds, it's pollution free. Cities will be able to use the process to recycle wastes from restaurants and food-processing plants, Professor Kieselbach hopes.

Some city officials and businessmen are reluctant to accept results of the government-financed space research. But others see it as a windfall.

The Martin Stamping and Stove Company of Huntsville, for example, has used a heat resistant cement and light-weight

aggregate developed for launch pads as a substitute for a hard-to-find clay in its manufacture of decorative gas-burning fireplace logs. The mixture has saved the company thousands of dollars.

And New Life, Inc., a small family firm has adapted the remote control eyeglasses to aid hospital patients. Through eye movements patients can call nurses, adjust television sets, and even turn the pages of books.

Still up for grabs are such items as self-lubricating gears, gauges which could warn drivers of imminent blowouts, and a light beam, similar to a laser, which transmits sound waves. And for arm-chair quarterbacks there's a new game of football chess, developed and patented by space scientists during their free moments. It substitutes linemen and a backfield for the traditional kings, knights, and bishops.

Another project under way at the Marshall Center will attempt to reduce the size of solar energy panels used on orbiting laboratories to workable models for an average home.

Professor Kieselbach says these are just a few of hundreds of patents issued for space equipment that might have other practical uses.

Charles N. Eischen is a free-lance writer based in Washington, D.C.

Peaceful successors to Guy Fawkes

By Francis Renny
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
The British have long been so smug about the supposed excellence of their "Mother of Parliaments," it is astonishing to find a sudden spate of proposals for blowing the place up. Figuratively, of course — though the revolutionary left and the IRA may have more literal plans. But if some of the current ideas are ever adopted, the effect will be almost as drastic as if Guy Fawkes' gunpowder plot of 1605 had succeeded.

The ideas, which have been aired in the more intellectual journals during the past three months or so, are rooted in the realization that just as Participation has become the political watchword, people in fact seem to have less control than ever over public affairs. The reforms which are proposed to deal with this fall into three groups: electoral reform, constitutional reform and trade union reform.

The demand for electoral reform might never have arisen if British politics had kept to a straight two-party system. But the birth of Scottish, Welsh, and Ulster nationalism and the refusal of the Liberal party to drop dead has made it all too possible for a member of parliament to win a seat with fewer votes than his opponents combined. Thus the present Labour government received the support of only 39 percent of those voting — only 29 percent of the total qualified electorate.

It might be said that 71 percent of adult Britons would rather have had some other government than the one they got. At the previous election, the defeated Conservatives actually got 300,000 more votes than the winning Labourites. As for the Liberals: a year ago they got 18 percent of the votes, and were rewarded with 2 percent of the seats. The system has produced this kind of result for 75 years.

The theory is that, however "unfair," it does produce strong majorities and stable government. But today in fact it is doing neither. When there is a change of government, the tendency is for the newcomer to undo as much as possible of what its predecessor has done, and there is little question that the violent lurches from right to left and back again have done the country no good. Coalition remains a suspect, distinctly foreign concept to many Britons; but it is remarkable how often one hears them say "Why can't all the good people get together to pull us out of this mess, instead of fighting and calling each other names?"

It is quite certain that Parliament, as at present chosen, is not a fair representation of national opinion. Both the Liberals and — more recently — a section of the Conservatives headed by ex-minister Robert Carr are now urging some form of proportional representation, usually the single transferable vote



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer of The Christian Science Monitor
Does the "Mother of Parliaments" need rescuing?

system which takes into account the voter's second choice as well as his first.

Mr. Carr would prefer the West German system, which allows two votes, however. He thinks the important thing is to represent minorities without destroying the single-member constituency.

Meanwhile, jurists like Sir Leslie Scarman have been calling for a new constitutional settlement more radical than anything since 1688: nothing less than a Bill of Rights to defend the citizen against a tyrannical parliamentary majority, and a Supreme Constitutional Court to uphold the Bill. The trouble with this, as with electoral reform, is that it is hard to see a government, powerful enough to put through the legislation, actually volunteering to cut its own throat with either.

Finally there is the longstanding matter of trade union reform. Here the reformers are

talking less about checking the Trotskyists and wildcat strikers than about integrating the Trades Union Congress into the political system somehow. Seeing the TUC already has so much power — to the point even, as with the current wages policy, of drafting state policy — should that not be regularized? Almost everyone in the country is eligible for membership of one union or another, so why should the Congress not be treated as a kind of Upper House, or at least consultative assembly on economic affairs? It might even stimulate union members to throw out their Communists. But most conservatives are horrified at the scheme.

At the moment none of these proposals is within sight of realization. But taken together with the promised devolution of power through regional assemblies, they show that Britain is at least meeting its crisis with some new ideas.

Farmer's threat 'We could cut off Lisbon's food'

By Helen Gibson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Alcobaca, Portugal
The farmers around here are thoroughly fed up.

Amid the soft hills, neat orchards, and towns of whitewashed houses in this region 70 miles north of Lisbon, the talk runs antigovernment and very hostile.

For the 50,000 residents, mostly farmers with less than 10 acres of land, Portugal's 17-month-old revolution has gone too fast and too far left. Although they greet the new government, with its overwhelming number of Socialists and Popular Democrats, with some relief, it is mostly with reserve.

"You will perhaps consider the people here conservative, but when there are changes, they like them to be made in short, firm steps," said Idefonso Saraiva, state-employed agricultural adviser to the area and owner himself of 25 acres of local apple orchards.

"The revolution has brought many changes and a great deal of uncertainty, socially and economically," he said. "And above everything, the farmers don't trust the new authorities. There has been a sense of emptiness, here inside, about the future — that's the main feeling of the people in these parts."

Antonio Santos, a paunchy farmer with cornflower-blue eyes, put it more simply.

"The Communists and the military have been running our country, and we don't like it," he said. "If 50 percent of the people were discontented in the old days, you can bet 95 percent are today."

The people of Alcobaca decided to show how they felt two months ago when they ousted the pro-Communist mayor and sacked the Communist Party headquarters. Several weeks later, when Communist Party leader Alvaro Cunhal tried to hold a rally in the town gymnasium, he was besieged for several hours and had to be rescued from mobs by troops.

Mr. Santos and the group of farmers sitting at a marble-topped table in Alcobaca's main cafe, shrugged their shoulders about the incidents.

"Cunhal knew we didn't like the Communists," Mr. Santos said. "Look, when I tried to apply for agricultural credit, they told me I was a fascist landowner. I have 2,500 chickens and if I make five contos (\$200) clear over three months, I'm lucky. But then everyone knows that the three men running our agricultural credit scheme in Alcobaca are Communists."

Jorge Ferreira, a pig and chicken farmer from a nearby village chipped in:

"Only if you're a Communist can you get a loan. In our village, only one man has had any luck. He is not a Communist, mind you, but



Village market-place
After the revolution, a sense of uncertainty

very, very persistent. It took him 12 trips and interviews to see the agricultural credit people."

The farmers' loudest complaints are the steeply rising cost of fertilizers, pesticides, and animal feed — these have gone up anywhere from 30 to 80 percent — and the correspondingly low prices they have been getting for their produce.

One group of six farmers sitting around a mountain of crated, sweet-scented pears in the fruit cooperative said they had all cut back on their crops and animals. Mr. Saraiva, who travels around the region, admitted this was true.

"I and all my colleagues find we have less to do out in the field because there are fewer crops. Instead, we have a lot more bureaucratic paperwork in the office," he said.

For Mr. Ferreira, it was not the cost of the feed for his chickens that roused his greatest anger, but his troubles with the Ministry of Agriculture.

"I hope the new people in there are some good. So far all the people we have had in charge since the revolution haven't known anything about farming and they didn't seem to want to know. During the chicken crisis last September, when I lost most of my money, I would go to the ministry in Lisbon once a week. I doubt whether any official had seen a chicken except on a plate. We were shuttled from office to office. Nothing was ever done," he said.

"There is only one way to make the government understand our problems," said Mr. Santos. "Cut the main road to Lisbon."

A visitor from Lisbon looked surprised. "You can't be serious — that's the main road north," he said.

The farmers looked at one another and all nodded.

"Oh yes, we are serious," another said. "If things don't get a lot better soon, we'll stop all supplies going to the capital. Then they'll listen to us."

Europe

Britain's new blast furnace still idle

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
British Steel has averted a steel strike. But its new blast furnace at Llanwern thrusts its proud head into the sky, smokeless and silent.

Blast furnacemen who threatened a nationwide strike are back at work at Llanwern and Scunthorpe. Hector Smith, leader of 13,500 men of the National Union of Blast Furnacemen, listened to the appeals of fellow trade-union leaders and of some of his own men that a strike now would be disastrous for the British economy and cause enormous hardship to the strikers themselves in a time of recession.

Even so, the cost comes high. Nothing has really been settled. A public inquiry is to be held on manning and pay rates for Llanwern and other ultramodern blast furnaces to come. The results of the inquiry are not binding on either management or the union. Meanwhile the status quo is frozen. Llanwern No. 3, the blast furnace that sparked the strike threat, will not be commissioned, although seven months have gone by since it was completed.

British Steel, the state-owned steelmaker capable of turning out 26 million tons of steel a year, remains deeply in the red, losing an estimated £6 million (\$12.6 million) per year. The new furnace is part of its modernization program; it cost £65 million (\$136.5 million) and will pour 5,000 tons of pig iron per day, over twice the amount poured by older furnaces. It requires fewer men.

Management was willing to risk a strike over Llanwern because the issues it posed were so important. How many men should man the new furnace? How much should they be paid, and for doing what? Precedents will be set here for all the other new blast furnaces coming along. Management's basic argument is that despite automation and computerization, the new furnaces are not more arduous to run than the old, that in fact the work should be easier.

The union disagrees. If manning levels are to be reduced, it wants more pay. The dispute centered around maximum pay, management offering up to £100 (\$210) per week, the union holding out for £120 to £140 (\$252 to \$294) depending on hours worked.

Blast furnacemen's strikes can and have brought the whole steel industry to a halt. Had the strike gone ahead, British Steel would have had to lay off 100,000 men and import steel from Western Europe to meet the needs of some of its customers.

In industry after industry, problems similar to those of British Steel keep productivity low and costs high. New equipment is urgently needed everywhere to restore competitiveness. But within the present structure of industrial relations, not much can be done for the men who are made redundant by machines. Trade-union resistance to innovation remains persistent.

Spain demands the impossible from the United States

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Spain wants something from the United States that the U.S. Government cannot give — either membership in NATO or a mutual security treaty with the United States.

This is the reason why the 10th round in negotiations between the United States and Spain on U.S. bases in the Iberian Peninsula ended inconclusively last week. Diplomats concerned with the talks, which began last July, believe that further rounds of talks in the next two or three months will determine whether there will be a treaty or not.

There is no question, in these talks, of the Spaniards forcing the U.S. out of the four active bases it now maintains in Spain. These are a naval base at Rota, just west of

Gibraltar, used by Poseidon nuclear submarines and one of only two U.S. submarine bases in Europe. The other is in Scotland. The Rota base is relatively new, constructed in the 1960s, and by far the most important of the U.S. installations in Spain.

Three other air bases were originally built as long-range bomber bases in the 1950s. Today one of the bases, at Torrejon, near Madrid, is a Military Airlift Command terminal and base for several F-4 Phantom squadrons and some tanker aircraft. Another at Zaragoza in northern Spain, is a training base with an excellent target range. The third, at Moron in southern Spain, is maintained on a standby basis.

What the Spanish Government would like is to have the Americans in their bases plus a broader security relationship with the United States and Western Europe.

The Spaniards long have sought membership in NATO, and the U.S. has advocated letting them in. But they have been relentlessly blackballed by the Benelux countries and by the Scandinavian members: Norway, Denmark, and Iceland, who harbored Generalissimo Francisco Franco's collaboration with Hitler during World War II.

Alternatively, the Spaniards would like a mutual security treaty with the U.S. — like those with Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines. But few in Congress are likely to approve new U.S. military overseas commitments, it is believed.

U.S. Ambassador Robert J. McNamara, who has been meeting here with Spanish Deputy Foreign Minister Juan Jose Rivera, hopes to satisfy Spain with assurances of U.S. support on a level less than that of a mutual security treaty. In addition, according to diplomatic

informants, he is offering continuance of credits for military equipment and service assistance in the form of training and maintenance of equipment.

The negotiations also deal with cultural exchange and mutual educational opportunities in both countries.

In the background looms the question of what will happen in Spain after the passing of Generalissimo Franco. Considering events in Portugal after the passing of President Salazar, diplomats are wary of predicting what might happen in Spain. What the Spaniards might do, what the strength of the Communists may be, how solid moderate Social Democratic forces may be, what may be the chances of orderly succession by Juan Carlos, whom Mr. Franco would like to set up the throne of Spain. All these are unknowns, each with its bearing on Spain's relations with the United States.

Europe

West Germany deals in arms and races for space

Bonn now a major—and cautious—arms exporter

By David Match
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn West Germany is edging toward becoming a bigger arms exporter than at any time since World War II. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has already said, "It is certainly conceivable" that his country will loosen up the tight restrictions hitherto imposed on arms exports. A meeting of the Federal Security Council — which administers arms exports — had been scheduled for Monday of last week to discuss easing the restrictions. But it was postponed "indefinitely" when news of the council's intention leaked out. Apparently the publicity was thought damaging. (Normally the press does not get word of council meetings in advance.)

With unemployment in West Germany up to more than a million and exports down 13 percent, economic pressures from both in-

dustry and labor are heavy to export more weapons. There is a seller's market in the world today.

Germany has the weapons. In the last five years government and industry have poured more and more money into weapons technology. The result: tanks, rockets, helicopters, guns, and submarines, whose sophistication and performance have astounded experts and lengthened the line of would-be purchasers.

For obvious historical reasons, Germany for 30 years has had the cleanest of all records for self-control in sales of armaments. Only sales to other NATO lands are free of restrictions.

Other sales must be through a government license, not granted for arms exports to areas of tension. This last rule, and the strictness in using it, was one reason why the Shah of Iran recently abandoned his plan to buy German tanks, commenting: "The Germans will cut off supplies if anyone anywhere in the world sneezes."

No one knows yet just how much this will change. But one sign is a comment by Herman Schmidt, an aide to Defense Minister Georg Leber: "The large majority bracket of his party (Democrats) share my position that we cannot afford to stand still like the last Puritans."

The other two parties in Parliament are not expected to oppose increased arms exports.

Germany already is the sixth largest of the world's arms exporters. The world's two superpowers are first: the U.S., then the U.S.S.R. There follow France, Britain, and Italy.

Today, of course, Germany is the most solid military partner of the U.S. in NATO. It would be hard to find a NATO land that would oppose Germany's expansion in this area.

A French spokesman said: "From the point of view of our people, building a German Army was the big question — and that was done long ago."

Germans to be first Europeans in space

By Kenneth W. Galland
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London West Germany is launching a bid that could put it way out in front in the 1980s in the use of space for industrial research purposes.

A select group of British scientists and industrialists was given a preview of Germany's plans in London earlier this month when Dr. Gottfried Greger of the German Ministry for Research and Technology (BMFT) addressed a meeting arranged by the United Kingdom Department of Industry and the Aeronautical Research Council.

Dr. Greger left no doubt about Germany's determination to explore the weightless environment of space, using electric furnaces and other "tools" for the manufacture of new high strength/low weight materials and supercrystals for the electronics industry. There could be opportunities, he said, for the production of vaccines and other medical products benefiting from the unique conditions of space.

Although it was hoped to establish a joint program with other member countries of the 10-member European Space Agency (ESA) and with the U.S. space agency, it was clear from what Dr. Greger said that Germany will be prepared to go it alone with the United States if European support is lacking in the present difficult economic climate.

"We attach particular importance to U.S.-German cooperation," said Dr. Greger. "The success achieved during the past 10 years of joint effort can be viewed as a convincing indication of the potential inherent in such a bilateral cooperation."

The first big experimental step in West Germany's space plans involves both European and U.S. cooperation. It involves work to be made in a four-man space laboratory now being built in Germany by the ESA for a 7- to 30-day earth orbit in July, 1980, aboard the U.S. revolutionary space shuttle.

Full details of opportunities for Space Lab researchers are being issued by Dr. Greger's Ministry to German industry later this month, which makes it virtually certain that German scientists will be the first Europeans to fly in space. Dr. Greger said about 100 people wanted to go. He hoped that interested companies, university research groups, and other institutions will put up money for experiments.

One of Germany's industrial giants, MAN, has already identified three development priorities that appear to justify study with a view to future commercial exploitation. These are casting methods for high-quality components for machine construction such as the blades of gas turbines, the manufacture of special composite materials, and the manufacture of wearproof articles made to extreme limits of accuracy possible only in space.

Space Lab development is expected to cost Europe around \$388 million (at May, 1975, prices) of which Germany has agreed to pay 54.1 percent. Britain's contribution is just 8.3 percent, behind Italy's 18 percent and France's 10 percent.

Experiments to be carried out in the "space workshop" — for which Germany alone among the ESA nations has detailed plans for the 1980s — will involve additional expenditure. Member countries have to reach a decision by the end of the year.

Japanese examine bird egg believed 80 million years old

By the Associated Press

Izuka, Japan Archaeologists who examined a three-quarter-inch-thick petrified egg say they think it was laid some 80 million years ago by an ichthyornis, an extinct toothed bird about the size of a pigeon.

Ikuo Obata of the research section of Tokyo's Archaeological Museum said ichthyornis fossils have been reported found in the United States but that this could be the first discovery of an ichthyornis egg.



The Leopard — West Germany's principal battle tank

German Defense Ministry

Italian family laws move out of feudal times

By David Willey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Rome Italy's new family law has officially come into force. It resulted in the celebration of an unusually high number of last-minute underage marriages, now forbidden, and the formal ending of the legal powers of the Italian husband as family despot.

The new law fixes 18 as the minimum age for marriage. Previously it was 14 for girls and 16 for boys.

The new law, however, conflicts with the canon law of the Roman Catholic Church, which still allows marriage at the earlier age of 16 for boys and 14 for girls. Church lawyers and leading Italian jurists are trying to sort out this anomaly.

A revision of the concordat governing relations between the Vatican and the Italian state is the most likely solution, but this could take many years.

In the meantime Italian women have gained a new status in the eyes of the law, which previously regarded them as the inferior partners of a marriage. Husbands could beat

their wives with impunity, and had the sole right to make decisions on bringing up the children, and on disposing of the family's finances. Now, under the new family law, which took 10 years of bitter parliamentary battles to get on to the statute book, the equality of the marriage partners is formally established; and unless otherwise stipulated at the time of the wedding, all property is held by husband and wife in common. The wife is no longer bound to follow her husband wherever he decides to go to live and is entitled to receive regular maintenance payments in return for the work she does in the home.

Children are also better off under the new law. Parents are bound to give them a proper education, "taking into account their capacity, inclinations, and aspirations." Illegitimate offspring also for the first time get protection under the law.

Marriage dowries are henceforth illegal, and when one of the marriage partners passes on, the other will automatically inherit a large proportion of the family assets. Previously a widow enjoyed only a life interest in a small part of her husband's estate in the absence of a will to the contrary.

Paradoxically one of the first beneficiaries

of the new Italian family law has been a foreigner.

Miss Linnea Jarvinen of Helsinki came to Italy earlier this month to find her three-year-old son whose father is a Sicilian, Alfio Cilli.

The couple split up and their child was kidnapped by his father who took him off to his family home in Sicily. Miss Jarvinen traveled to Rome in the hope of bringing her son back to Finland, but she was stopped at the Rome airport by police after the father, taking advantage of the old fascist family law, asserted his right to keep his own son with him. An Italian judge dealing with the case has refused to uphold the father's case, and there is every chance that Miss Jarvinen will eventually be allowed to leave Italy with her son.

There are countless cases of estranged Italian husbands married to foreign wives kidnapping their children and defying all attempts to let the children have access to their mothers. Now the right of an Italian father to dispose of his family like a feudal dictator has been abolished at law. It remains to be seen, however, how far the law will alter ingrained attitudes and reverse the tradition that the Italian male is king.

Middle East

Will Israel use U.S.-made missiles for nuclear attack?

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The statement made by Shimon Peres, the Israeli Defense Minister, that Israel was prepared to guarantee not to put nuclear warheads on Pershing missiles which it wants from the United States, has elicited two main comments from military analysts.

1. That a press conference pledge not to use nuclear weapons is fine, but that it would be more convincing if the Israeli Government would sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty of 1968.

Egypt has signed the treaty and is holding up ratification until Israel does likewise. The treaty formally pledges signatories not to make nuclear weapons and not to receive them "from any transferor whatsoever."

2. That even without nuclear warheads, the Pershing ground-to-ground missile would represent a devastating escalation in Middle Eastern armament.

The controversy about the supply of Pershing missiles to Israel was compounded by

word from Amman that King Hussein has rejected as "insulting" the proposal made by the Ford administration, in a compromise with Congress, to sell nonmobile Hawk anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan.

Congress previously blocked the sale of Hawks to Jordan on the grounds that if concentrated in frontier areas they could be used for offensive purposes. But congressional leaders agreed to the sale which, together with other air defense weapons would amount to \$300 million, if the Hawks were placed permanently in the vicinity of Amman and Jordanian military bases.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifal called the restriction placed on the weapons "unique" as well as insulting. He said Jordan would have to decline to sign the contract.

Jordan's rejection of the Hawks raises the prospect that King Hussein now may carry out his threat to turn to the Soviet Union for air defense missiles. This would create a major change in Middle Eastern alignments in which Jordan has stood out as the only one of Israel's Arab neighbors that refused Soviet arms.

Concerning possible Israeli use of Pershing

missiles, Dale R. Tahtinen of the American Enterprise Institute, an authority on nuclear weapons, says the range of the Pershing, although publicly stated to be 460 miles, is actually "probably 580 miles." He added that "at Mach 8 speed it could hit Baghdad in 7 minutes. Even if the (the Israelis) never use it the question will be: 'What will be the Soviet response?'"

Mr. Tahtinen says that the Soviet-made Soud missile, which is in the hands of Egyptians and Syrians, and which Mr. Peres described as the Arab equivalent of the Pershing, has a range of 160 to 180 miles.

The Lance missile, which the Israelis also want from the United States, has a 70-mile range. Mr. Peres described it as the equivalent of the Soviet-made Frog missile, which is in Egyptian and Syrian arsenals and which has a range of about 45 miles.

A high Arab official has commented that the prospect that the United States might supply Pershing missiles to Israel introduces an entirely new element into the relations between Israel, the Arabs, and the United States.

Syrian Ambassador Sabh Kabbani authorized the statement that "what is known about the range of the Pershing missile is quite enough, without any nuclear warhead. It would put every Arab city at the mercy of the Israelis. That's why this is so serious."

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, at a news conference in Cincinnati, showed concern over publication of the part of the U.S.-Israel agreement in which the United States promised consideration of an Israel request for Pershings.

Washington's arms sales to Israel embarrasses Egypt

By Joseph Fitchett
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

Egyptian concern about possible American sales of the 450-mile range Pershing missile to Israel stems more from Cairo's political embarrassment in the Arab world than from any fear that the regional military balance will be genuinely altered. This is the view of Arab analysts here.

Despite Egyptian disclaimers to its Arab allies, little doubt exists in Arab circles that President Sadat has effectively abandoned the military option against Israel for the foreseeable future. Mr. Sadat himself has said the October war showed neither side would be allowed by the superpowers to decide the conflict by force.

Israel is reported already in possession of medium-range ballistic missiles, developed with French assistance, in the form of the Jericho missiles with nuclear warhead capability over a 300-mile range.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy has spoken of "deep concern" both because of the long-term upgrading of armaments in the region toward atomic war and because the Pershing negotiations have surfaced at a time when the Egyptian military machine is deteriorating. Compounding the embarrassment, Egypt's relations with Syria have worsened below the threshold Egyptian officials expected.

Egyptian embarrassment is even more acute because of the concurrent revelation of American strings on an air defense system for Jordan.

Criticism will be even more barbed because Israeli diplomats say the American administration has ordered American companies to ignore feelers from Baghdad about the possible purchase of electronic and radar equipment.

All these disclosures have fueled accusations in the Arab world that Egypt has paid a high price in switching allegiances to the American camp — in effect, the abandonment of Arab allies and the virtual acquiescence to Israel's getting what the Israeli chief of staff, Gen. Mordechai Gur, said on the anniversary of the October war this month is a "far greater offensive capacity than in the past" according to Israeli radio.

Egyptian media are playing up the difficulties raised over the Pershing deal by U.S. Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger. This is obviously better news for Cairo than the concurrent reports of the imminent arrival in Israel of other weaponry, which could have an immediate military impact. Israeli officials are quoted saying American-made Cobra helicopters will shortly reach the Israeli Defense Force. Heavily armed with automatic cannon and rockets, fast and highly maneuverable, these gunships, manufactured by the Bell Aerospace Division of Textron, were used as flying artillery in counter-insurgency situations in Vietnam and could play a role in Israeli strikes against Palestinian targets in Lebanon.

A child like Josi needs your love...

Little Josi in far away Brazil really likes the idea of going to school. When she was only four years old a letter from her mother to Josi's sponsor said:

"She spends her time with a school bag and books under her arms and she goes a 'd saying that she is going to school..."

But without help, Josi's happy dreams for school might never come true.

You see, Josi lives in a crowded slum called a "favela" — along with many people who came from rural areas in hope of finding work to support their families. But jobs are scarce, especially for the unskilled. For example, Josi's father works hulling fruit and vegetables and so he earns only a meager income.

Houses in Josi's neighborhood are made with mud walls, sticks or palm leaves and floors of dirt or cement. There are no paved streets.

Josi's home has no windows and the water they use must be carried from a public pump some distance away. There is hardly enough money for food or clothes and a "favela" child might never have the opportunity to go to school.

But Josi has a chance. She is one of the lucky ones who has a CCF sponsor and so she is enrolled in a Family Helper Project. She receives help with more nutritious food, clothing, health care and when she is ready for school, she will receive assistance with school fees, uniforms, and classroom supplies.

There are many needy children in the "favela" where Josi lives — and in other places, too. These youngsters may never have a chance for a better life, unless someone cares enough to help.

Through the Christian Children's Fund, you can sponsor a deserving child for only \$15 a month. Just fill out the coupon and send it with your first monthly check. You will receive the child's name, address and photograph, plus a description of the project.

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Soviet Union

The Soviet fleet buildup

More submarines, but fewer nuclear warheads than the West

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
The Soviet Navy's rapid buildup during the past decade is "cause for concern, but not for alarm," according to a leading Western defense analyst.

Christoph Bertram, director of the Internal Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), says that while the buildup has been impressive, overall the Warsaw Pact countries' navies are not numerically superior to those of the Atlantic Alliance.

The Soviet Navy, he says, has some distance to go before it acquires the full range and the versatility of means by which the United States can project its naval power into distant corners of the world.

Mr. Bertram was commenting on the annual handbook of the IISS, entitled "The Military Balance," and comparing the defense forces of the Atlantic and Warsaw Pact countries.

Configurations vary

The IISS handbook does show Warsaw Pact numerical superiority in terms of submarines, including nuclear submarines. The Warsaw Pact has 130 nuclear subs in service in 1975, compared with 120 for the Atlantic Alliance. But Mr. Bertram points out that in terms of warheads, Soviet submarines carry missiles

with single warheads, while the United States has Poseidon submarines with multiple warheads. The Soviets are still in the testing stage regarding multiple warheads for nuclear submarines.

Furthermore, when surface ships are counted in to arrive at overall figures, the Warsaw Pact's ships are smaller and use different configurations from those of the Atlantic Alliance. The Soviet Navy is the only element in the Warsaw Pact with "blue water" capacity — that is, to roam the seven seas instead of being restricted to coastal waters. But the Atlantic Alliance has several "blue water" members besides the United States — Britain, France, West Germany.

When Mr. Bertram talks of "configurations" he means the specific tasks for which ships and combinations of ships are designed. The Soviet Navy has been progressively strengthening its ocean-roaming capacity. But it has nothing to compare with giant United States nuclear-powered aircraft carriers like the Nimitz or the Enterprise.

Its heaviest ship is the 40,000-ton Kiev-class aircraft carrier, which may come into service next year, and which may carry 26 short or vertical take-off aircraft. The Nimitz, by comparison, displaces 95,000 tons and carries 100 aircraft.

The Soviet Union does not yet seem to use the "task force" concept. The Kiev-class carrier is heavily armed, and many other Soviet ships carry a variety of guns. Inevitably

there is duplication of functions, whereas American ships have limited, specialized functions, being designed to operate as units in a task force. Their electronic equipment is surmised to be superior to that of the Soviet fleet.

Soviets build support

The Soviet Union has been building support, oiling and landing vessels in its continuing effort to upgrade blue-water capacities. Its world-ranging ocean exercises this spring simulated assault landings on hostile shores. But it is doubtful whether the Soviets today possess the kind of intervention capacity shown by the United States Sixth and Seventh Fleets.

In the future, however, both for Atlantic and Warsaw Pact navies, the element of coastal protection is likely to be strengthened because of the efforts all maritime nations are making to develop their continental shelves and adjacent waters. Small, fast surface ships could well be the wave of the future, as environmentalists and the changing law of the sea make it more and more difficult for blue-water navies to roam international waters increasingly claimed as coastal waters.

Meanwhile, the era of large surface vessels is by no means over. Could it be that the Soviet Union, in building up its blue-water capacity, hopes some day to do in, say, Chile its own version of American intervention in Southeast Asia? No one really knows.

Submarine-launched ballistic missiles

	U.S.	U.S.S.R.
1964	416	120
1965	496	120
1966	592	125
1967	656	130
1968	656	130
1969	656	160
1970	656	280
1971	656	440
1972	656	560
1973	656	628
1974	656	720



Source: IISS figures

Apollo crew visits Moscow

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Their rendezvous on earth is proceeding as smoothly as their rendezvous in space.

One astronaut's wife thought the worn leather jacket of the founding engineer of the Soviet manned space-flight program at the Sergei P. Korolev Museum looked just like her husband's jacket. Kent Slayton, biology freshman at Stephen F. Austin State College in Texas and son of senior astronaut Donald K. Slayton, thought history really came alive at the Moscow panorama of the 1812 Battle of Borodino.

Astronaut Vance Brand chatted convincingly in Russian, and the daughter of Soviet Engineer Valeri Kubasov got her famous father to lift her up onto the marble railing in the Lenin Hills to look at Moscow.

It was the beginning of a two-week goodwill tour of the Soviet Union by the American astronauts who met the Soviet crew in the Apollo-Soyuz space docking two months ago. The astronauts and their families arrived last week for a visit to Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Volgograd, Novosibirsk in Siberia, and Tbilisi and Sochi in Georgia. The cosmonauts will pay a return visit to the United States next month.

It is hardly an American-style tour. There are no ticker-tape parades and, in fact, no public appearances by the astronauts and cosmonauts.

Enough Russians and Italian and Japanese tourists discovered the presence of the astronauts in Moscow, however, to gather around the Intourist Hotel and the Borodino Museum to get autographs and snap photos. Russians said they learned of the visit from television — or from Pravda, which displayed a photograph of their arrival on page one (next to the Council of Ministers greeting to the Reintegration Congress and below a major spread on "Timber Worker's Day").

Downed World War II bomber found in Holland

By the Associated Press

Amsterdam
An aerial photo has revealed the location of a U.S. Air Force bomber shot down in World War II.

The Royal Dutch Air Force said the wreck was spotted in the former Zuider Zee, the vast enclosing dike now known as the IJsselmeer.

The biggest crowd of potential autograph seekers — at the Park of Economic Achievement — never got to see the astronauts except inside a moving bus. In this park the astronauts got a better view of a typical Russian Sunday crowd than the Russians did of the Americans.

Some of these crowds were attracted to the park by the gorgeous Indian-summer sun. Others came to see the exhibition of modern unofficial art that city authorities finally permitted to be shown indoors for the first time on a large scale.

The exhibit was opened again after the opening-day hassle between authorities and artists protesting the censorship of 41 of the paintings from the show. In a compromise half of these paintings were reinstated.

At the Korolev Museum academician Korolev's wife was visibly moved by the recognition of her husband's accomplishments. She greeted the astronauts in English — and the astronauts' pant-suit wives spontaneously greeted her with a kiss. Astronaut and cosmonaut children all gathered for a group photograph under a full tree Korolev had planted in the large yard.



Soyuz crew welcome Apollo crew to Moscow

Bananas for the spacemen from Leonid Brezhnev

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
A new strategic-arms-limitation treaty with the United States would be "of the greatest importance," Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev told visiting American astronauts in a half-hour courtesy call.

The Soviet Communist Party general secretary said he was awaiting the return of Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko from talks with President Ford and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to "discuss the results and the very essence" of a new SALT agreement.

"If we are successful, really successful in elaborating and working out this treaty, it would be of the greatest importance not only for you and for us but for all to come for dozens and dozens of years," he added.

Thomas Stafford, American commander of July's joint space linkup between American

Soviet spacecraft, gave Mr. Brezhnev a letter from President Ford. The Soviet leader opened the letter and glanced at it, then joked, "Oh, no, that's a secret," and put it away to read later.

For the rest of the meeting around a table in the ornate Catherine Hall of the great Kremlin palace was concerned with exchanges of presents and thanks for the space docking and with Mr. Brezhnev's call for peace.

From the moment he came in, kissed Soviet space officials, and shook hands with the American astronauts, a tanned and jovial Brezhnev dominated the scene. He gesticulated animatedly, bantered with his guests and with Soviet reporters, and expansively passed out bananas to the astronauts.

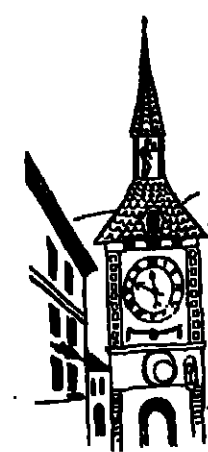
The astronauts gave Mr. Brezhnev an Omega watch of the kind they wore in space; in turn Mr. Brezhnev gave Soviet Slava watches to the astronauts. The Soviet docking commander, Alexei Leonov, and General Stafford also jointly gave Mr. Brezhnev a

plaque of the medal welded in space by the two crews.

In his remarks Mr. Brezhnev repeatedly referred to the Soviet Union and the United States as "the two great powers" and "the major powers." He spoke of these two as mastering outer space together to "pave the way for generations to come." And he spoke of the desire for peace by the peoples of both nations.

Mr. Brezhnev also recounted his interest in watching the space linkup on television and said his only thought at the time was to offer the spacemen "a good herring and a half liter of vodka." There was much he wanted to ask the spacemen, he said, including "how funny we looked down here when you were all the way up there."

The meeting with the cosmonauts was the first semipublic appearance by Mr. Brezhnev after his return to Moscow from a vacation in the Crimea. Soviet camera crews filmed and Western reporters were present throughout the meeting.



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China

China goes deep into red to buy machines

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
© 1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

One recent midnight literally half a new factory was moving slowly down the wide main street of Peking. A long cavalcade of trailer trucks was hauling massive processing tanks for a new petrochemical or fertilizer operation.

On the sides of the tanks was written "Made in Japan."

It was another instance of the expensive technology China is importing and the mounting trade deficit this country is accumulating in the process.

That growing trade deficit is beginning to have far-reaching consequences. Among them:

• Chinese officials are facing increasingly difficult choices over what machinery China will import and what it will do without.

• Businessmen on buying trips here are finding that exporting companies, presumably anxious to reduce China's trade deficit, are offering a greater variety of goods at reasonable prices.

Despite its ideological hostility to capitalism and its doctrine of self-reliance in its economic development, China does not hide its need to import high-technology machinery from the West.

China looks for capital goods that will lead

directly to increased production — oil-processing equipment, entire fertilizer plants, and steel rolling mills. According to U.S. statistics, China is spending about \$1 billion a year on importing complete factories.

China does not release its trade figures. But the highly regarded Japan External Trade Organization estimates that China's trade deficit last year was almost \$1.3 billion and will climb to \$3 billion in 1978 before it begins to decline.

Interviews with businessmen and diplomats reveal that the Chinese Government is using a number of different methods to finance the trade deficit, which has resulted largely from importation of expensive equipment.

While all mention of loans is avoided, for instance, some suppliers of capital equipment are accepting stretched-out periods of payment. In other cases Chinese officials obliquely have suggested barter deals that amount to credit arrangements: A supplier of oil pipeline equipment, for instance, would agree to take payment in oil over a period of years.

The Bank of China is obtaining what amounts to loans from major banks in Hong Kong and Europe. The bank ensures that corresponding foreign banks deposit significantly more foreign currency with the Bank of China than the foreign currency China deposits with the foreign bank. The surplus is, to all intents and purposes, a loan.

A well-informed source in Peking says the

Bank of China recently has gone much further, borrowing large sums of money directly from European banks.

Some Western diplomats in relatively close contact with the Chinese are picking up evidence of another important ramification of China's import-export crunch: Chinese officials are subjecting capital-import proposals to increasingly tough scrutiny. This means that some proposals are being lost. A ministry that insists oil-exploration equipment is vital, for example, might be losing out to another ministry that insists railway rolling stock must be imported.

As the crunch gets worse over the next two or three years the potential for significant conflict within the Chinese political system probably will be immense.

Recently, however, there was evidence that China is going to try to decrease its imports of wheat and other foodstuffs.

If China could significantly cut its wheat imports while maintaining its level of rice exports it could measurably reduce its trade deficit. This seems to be one aim of the major agricultural conference held last week in Shansi Province.

The other way out would be a concerted Chinese effort to increase exports of a broad range of products. Again there is evidence that this is already under way. During the last few months, North American, European, and Japanese businessmen say, it has been easier to do business with the Chinese.

Mao wants a strong anti-Soviet Europe

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
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The meeting between Chairman Mao and Edward Heath was another manifestation of China's increasing interest in Europe and its support for conservative European leaders known for their wariness of the Soviet Union's objectives there.

The meeting was unexpected because the elderly Chinese leader no longer meets automatically even with visiting heads of state. Mr. Heath is technically just an opposition Member of Parliament, having been deposed as Conservative Party leader.

Interviewed at the Peking airport soon after his meeting with Chairman Mao, Mr. Heath made it clear that the Chairman emphasized the Soviet threat to the West as well as to China.

"With Chairman Mao I discussed the major world problems which are confronting all of us, and we discussed in particular the relations between the Soviet Union and Europe and the Soviet Union and America, and also of course the Soviet Union and China."

Mr. Heath's visit recalled a visit here last week by another out-of-power European conservative politician, Franz Josef Strauss of West Germany. Both Mr. Heath and Mr. Strauss heard Chinese leaders call for a strong and unified Europe that could better offset Soviet power.

The underlying message was that Europe and China have a common interest in resisting the Soviet Union. Chinese leaders made it clear to both men that they fear the Soviet Union will try to establish dominance over Europe and then turn its attention to China.

China has visibly stepped up its courtship of Europe this year with formal recognition of the European Economic Community and a visit to Paris by senior Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. But the remarks of Mr. Heath and Mr. Strauss made it clear that, in the wake of the Helsinki agreement on European security, Chinese leaders are becoming much more explicit in urging Western Europe to increase its vigilance toward the Soviet Union.

Mr. Teng, who was present at Sunday's meeting with Chairman Mao, met separately with Mr. Heath for three hours. Mr. Heath later said that meeting also had focused on the Soviet Union.

Mr. Heath came away from that meeting with the impression that Chinese leaders think that "Europe is basically the second front." Mr. Strauss, the leader of the Bavarian wing of the opposition Christian Democrats, characterized Chinese leaders as worrying that European unification is proceeding "much too slowly, particularly in integrated defense." After meeting Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, Mr. Strauss described him as "a very strong advocate of an independent European nuclear deterrent."

Mr. Strauss added, however, that he was given the clear impression that China does not want to see an end to the United States military presence in Europe.

Mr. Strauss spoke in terms that made him an enthusiastic supporter of China's implicit global strategy of hemming in — or at least checking — the Soviet Union from all sides.

The Soviet Union is traditionally cautious militarily in that it does not make any aggressive moves until the military odds are on its side, Mr. Strauss argued. Thus a strong Chinese military posture combined with a credible European military deterrent would be a guarantee of stability, he said.

Mr. Strauss decried the lack of appreciation by most European leaders of China's potential strategic role in aiding Europe but added his belief that such a perception is growing in Europe.

China's children: little bricklayers or future scholars?

By Charlotte Salkowski
Chief editorial writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

As China seeks to modernize its economy, it faces a deepening dilemma in education: Should it stress short-term, mass, practical training of technicians from among peasants and workers? Or concentrate on developing an elite of scientists and scholars who are more professionally oriented? Or walk a middle ground?

The leadership has yet to come up with clear-cut answers. Meanwhile, there seems to be considerable turmoil on the educational scene. Peking University, for instance, which had close to 20,000 students before the Cultural Revolution, is down to 5,000. Officials say enrollments will increase to about 10,000 in coming months but they are vague about a timetable. When a group of American newspaper editors visited the campus recently, there was hardly a student in sight and buildings had a shabby air.

Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, the man who is largely running the government these days, acknowledged the state of uncertainty. "We are thoroughly trying to reform our education and overcome a situation in the past where theory was divorced from practice," he told us. "We are still in the process of experimenting but reforms in education take longer than a few years."

Above all, the Chinese seem determined not to create an intellectual class (as the Russians have done) that becomes sensitized to Western "bourgeois" ideas. Hence everywhere one encounters a heavy stress on egalitarianism. The director of the No. 2 Shanghai Middle School (the equivalent of the 7th to 10th grades of an American high school) put it in these words:

"Before the Cultural Revolution we taught students English to go on to a university and help them avoid heavy physical labor. The more English they learned, the more they divorced themselves from the workers and peasants and considered themselves above other people. Now we teach the students to



Pupils at a Peking middle school

By John Hughes

become workers with a socialist consciousness."

The curriculum of the school, which today offers four years of study instead of six, is heavy with political instruction combined with "production practice." This means that pupils spend a lot of time in a workshop assembling simple light switches. Grades are used only to "show how much progress a student has made" and exams — which teachers said were once "surprise attacks" on students — are viewed as an opportunity for teacher-pupil discussion.

After graduation the students are assigned to factories or rural communes in other parts of the country, according to state needs. They can aspire to a university education only after two years' work experience and then only through selection by the factory or commune.

In the selection process a premium is placed on being a "good worker" and having the right political attitude. A "good" class background, i.e., coming from a worker or peasant family, also helps — a fact that appears to be generating resentment among many parents and youth.

To a foreign observer, China's effort to train technicians rather than scholars is not without

some logic. At this stage of its development the country needs brick layers, toolmakers, and machine operators more than highly specialized university graduates whose education has no immediate practical application.

To upgrade industrial workers China also has created a vast system of schooling right at the factories. Those are the so-called "July 21 colleges" where workers can study full time to become engineers and advanced workers serve as instructors.

How successful such compressed programs are is difficult to determine. At the Nanking Electric Power School, a kind of polytechnical junior college that trains technicians in heat and power engineering, the study program has been cut back from four to two years and the number of courses from 22 to 11. Such basic disciplines as physics and chemistry have been eliminated, with some content merged into other courses.

Asked how the new system is working, director Hung Pei-Chuan, who himself completed only a middle school, responded:

"Those trained in two years are better than those trained in four in the past. Before, we went into things too deeply and more time was spent here than necessary. Now things are more concise."

A defiant gesture by the Coloreds

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

At a time when the South African Government is making important friends in black Africa and trying hard to find an agreed solution to independence for South-West Africa (Namibia), it has suddenly received a serious snub at home from the elected leaders of the country's more than 2 million people of mixed descent, the so-called "Colored" group.

These people are completely Westernized, they speak one or other of the two "white" official languages — English or Afrikaans, and they frequently work and even live cheek by jowl with the whites. But they have no direct representation in the white Parliament that runs the country.

Instead they have a Colored Peoples Legislative Council that is supposed to administer their affairs and to act as liaison between the Colored people and the white government.

This is an uneasy system that has not worked well, and various plans have been proposed to improve it. One is that there should be a special joint Cabinet Council on which white Cabinet ministers and Colored spokesmen should be equally represented.

But there has also been increasing pressure from the Colored group for direct representation in Parliament. Most insistent has been the Colored Labor Party, which won the last elections to the Colored Representative Council. During the election campaign they boasted that if they won control of the council, they would simply shut it down. Now the leader of the laborites, Sonney Leon, has done just that after taunts from the Federal Party opposition that he was conniving in apartheid.

He abruptly introduced a motion calling for adjournment of the council for six months.

It was a radical gesture designed to impress agitating Colored students and various of the Labor Party's less temperate supporters, but it is a gesture that is likely to prove rather futile. In fact, it could misfire rather seriously.

For a start, although Mr. Leon has disbanded the Colored council, he has lost face by admitting rather lamely that he and his executive committee intend to carry out their administrative functions under the same old system, and that they will hang on to their sleek official cars and their relatively handsome official salaries while doing so.

At the same time, most observers say Mr. Leon has lost a valuable opportunity to influence effectively and obviously the political future of the Colored people.

All the white political parties, including most importantly the ruling National Party, are in favor of a new political dispensation for the Colored people at present, and various sorts of social and economic concessions, too. Calculated demands from the elected Colored leaders could easily speed these along.

But by closing down the Colored representative council Mr. Leon has lost his most important legal platform. Instead of appearing as an insistent champion of Colored rights, he leaves this important section of the population without a properly effective public voice just when it needs one most.

Even some of his supporters are showing signs of exasperation that just when Mr. Leon seemed to have everything going for him, he chose to shut up shop and sulk, just because he could not get everything he wanted at one go.

Black/white detente creeps forward

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Two black African nations, Malawi and Ivory Coast, are showing fresh signs of support for the bridge-building efforts of South African Prime Minister John Vorster.

But the large majority remain unconvinced that black-white dialogue and detente moves are more than temporary delaying tactics on the part of the white-minority ruled South African Government.

At the same time, black Africans in general are trying to assess the significance of Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian D. Smith's recent statement that he does not rule out the possibility of black majority government in his country.

Once again, the majority opinion seems to be that this is another instance of the diplomatic double-talk that Mr. Smith uses skillfully to divide and disconcert both friends and enemies and thereby continue white-minority rule in Rhodesia.

President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi, meanwhile, asserted that his country's policy of contact and dialogue with South Africa is working slowly but surely. There were indications Malawi is considering lifting its ban on the employment of Malawi miners in South African mines.

At least partly for economic reasons, Malawi is the only independent black African nation to maintain diplomatic relations with South Africa.

After returning from a 10-day visit to South Africa, Ivory Coast Information Minister Laurent Dona-Fologo labeled his trip a "great mission" and "a positive act."

Clearly Mr. Dona-Fologo and Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouët-Boigny regard the South African contact as another commendable effort at dialogue to avert possible future violence.

Some other African leaders, however, view such contacts as a boost for Mr. Vorster's detente policy — and therefore as a means of indirectly prolonging South Africa's much criticized apartheid racial policy.

The Fologo trip is viewed as a response to Mr. Vorster's own secret visit to the Ivory Coast one year ago for discussions with Mr. Houphouët-Boigny.

Regarding Ian Smith's reported comment that an African might replace him as Rhodesian leader, observers also recall the Prime Minister's earlier statement, prior to last month's unsuccessful Victoria Falls conference with black nationalist representatives, that there would be no majority rule in Rhodesia in his lifetime.

One explanation for these conflicting remarks that is given some credence is that Mr. Smith regards Rhodesian black African leadership so thoroughly fragmented at the moment that he can afford to sow a little doubt in the thinking of his own extreme white supremacists, who oppose any concessions toward the black majority.

The well-publicized split in the black African National Council also provides an element of confusion and despair among liberation movements that encourage support for the idea of detente and dialogue as perhaps the only viable alternative.

Detente spells political danger for all those involved. In Mr. Vorster's case it is the possible backlash from ultra-conservative elements in his own National Party.

And black leaders risk censure from hard-liners among their colleagues, such as Uganda's President Idi Amin, who believe militancy, not dialogue, is the only feasible policy toward South Africa.

Reports have circulated that President Jean-Bedel Bokassa of the Central African Republic, which — like the Ivory Coast, is a former French territory — was planning a visit to South Africa.

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Latin America

Argentina's economy: one man's plan

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Argentina's new economy minister is working hard to bail his country out of its financial malaise — and having some tentative success. It will take time to tell whether his efforts have any significant long-range impact on Argentina's many economic problems, but in less than a month in office, Antonio Cafiero has:

- Negotiated an \$820-million credit package with United States banks aimed at offsetting this year's expected large balance of payments deficit.
- Won support from Argentina's labor leaders for an austerity package including limited pay increases aimed at cutting inflation sharply.
- Launched a program of government-supported job creation in both agriculture and industry aimed at achieving full employment.

Mr. Cafiero talks of curbing government bureaucracy and cutting the whopping federal budget — a task that his predecessors completely shunned.

But Mr. Cafiero says he has "no intention of sitting idly by while Argentina's economic

problems mount." The fourth Minister of the Economy in Argentina this year, he appears to have widespread support. And he could well make headway where some of his predecessors failed because of his political connections.

A longtime Peronist, he was economy minister once before — in the early 1950s under the late Juan Domingo Peron. As such, he is one of the few Peronists in government today whose political career spans a generation.

This obviously works in his favor. Many of the labor leaders who run the huge 3-million-member Confederacion General del Trabajo (CGT) were his disciples in the 1950s. They apparently are still listening to him.

Mr. Cafiero's appointment to the economy ministry came after a series of ministers, named by Mr. Peron's widow, Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, failed to come to grips with the economic dilemmas facing Argentina.

The problems include an inflation rate of 300 percent a year, sagging foreign reserves, lowered production in both industry and agriculture, business bankruptcies, growing



Calle Florida, Buenos Aires

A high inflation rate turns Argentinians into window shoppers only

unemployment, and a general breakdown of public services.

This helps explain why Mr. Cafiero, within two weeks of his appointment, visited the United States to discuss both the renegotiation of loans and the granting of new credits.

To emphasize the support he has in the labor movement, Mr. Cafiero brought Casildo Hererras, secretary-general of the CGT, with him to the United States.

But it is not only labor, but business in

Argentina that is happy with Mr. Cafiero. Businessmen generally applauded his nomination as economy minister, and Buenos Aires' *Clarín*, a morning daily, hailed it "as a sign at long last that the ministry is in the hands of someone who both understands economy and knows how to get things done."

Mr. Cafiero, it is understood, plans to negotiate additional credits with European nations, Japan, and the Soviet Union in the months ahead, and will probably be traveling to those countries in November.

Asia

Indonesia's hidden hand in Timor

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

Whatever the truth may be as to the involvement of Indonesian soldiers in Portuguese Timor, Indonesia appears to have taken the plunge into active support for some of the combatants in the Timor civil war.

It is hard to imagine the pro-Indonesian Timorese factions launching the "counter-offensive" that is under way on East Timor without some Indonesian support in the form of arms and food, if not men.

The pro-Indonesian groups were in such disarray, until recently at least, that they had little hope of recovering much territory from

the Left-leaning Revolutionary Front for the Independence of East Timor (Fretilin).

Indonesia, which governs the western half of the island of Timor, has made it clear in numerous public statements that it will not tolerate Fretilin rule on the eastern half. The Indonesians fear that an independent Timor might become a base for pro-Communist forces or might encourage the separatist movements that have troubled the sprawling and ethnically diverse Indonesian archipelago ever since Indonesia gained independence.

Indonesia recently reinforced the small naval fleet it had stationed in Timorese waters after fighting erupted in East Timor more than a month ago. Within the past few days, Fretilin leaders have reported the capture of Indonesian weapons, an attack by unidentified troops supported by a helicopter with Indonesian markings, the killing of a soldier wearing an Indonesian uniform, and the

capture of another soldier who allegedly identified himself as an Indonesian regular Army corporal.

The corporal was reported by Fretilin to have said that he was a member of a 30-man group flown from the Indonesian island of Java to a border area with the mission of "provoking guerrilla activity" inside East Timor.

Indonesian military sources have denied the reports that their troops have crossed the border and attacked Fretilin positions. But it appears, despite the denials, that the Indonesians finally have run out of patience and may have opted for indirect intervention, if not a direct invasion.

A direct invasion might result in protracted resistance from many Timorese, and it would hardly enhance Indonesia's image as a peace-loving nation. Indonesian officials have said repeatedly that Indonesia does not want to resort to force unless it gets the blessing of the Portuguese.

Recent Australian visitors to East Timor have reported, in the meantime, that Fretilin is in control of most of the Portuguese territory.

While the Australian Government cannot publicly condone an Indonesian take-over of East Timor, it has indicated in many ways that it would not oppose eventual Indonesian control of the entire island. The Portuguese territory is obviously of more importance to Indonesia, which shares a border with East Timor, than it is to Australia, which lies 400 miles to the south.

Asked recently if Australia would recognize a Fretilin-controlled East Timor, Prime Minister Gough Whitlam said that Fretilin had not



AP photo

Fretilin tribesman guards a road

achieved its current dominant position as the result of any act of self-determination.

"They got the Portuguese Army's weapons and then they tried to clean up their opponents," Mr. Whitlam said.

If Indonesia gets control of East Timor, and most observers consider this inevitable, it is not likely to have any effect on power relationships in Southeast Asia.



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*Radical women on trial—what moved them to violence?

Sara Jane Moore

According to her, she converted to the radical cause, broke with the FBI—but was then rejected by the radicals as a security risk.

Today she is in custody after allegedly pulling out a chrome-plated .38-caliber pistol some 40 feet from Mr. Ford as the President left the St. Francis Hotel here, and firing one shot. The bullet was deflected; Mr. Ford was unhurt.

And radical circles here are under intensified FBI and police scrutiny as a result of the charges against her, of the aftermath of the Patricia Hearst kidnapping, and of continued terrorist bombing.

As of this writing authorities said there is no evidence of a broader conspiracy in the latest assassination attempt, although the U.S. attorney here said at least one other person may be charged for helping Miss Moore obtain a weapon.

The U.S. attorney said there were signs that Miss Moore, who has signed an affidavit admitting the attempt, is mentally unbalanced. A hearing was scheduled on whether she should undergo extensive psychiatric tests to determine if she is mentally fit to stand trial.

Miss Moore is also known as Sara Carmel and Sara Jane Aalberg. She has a nine-year-old son.

Some who know her call her a person who at first glance looks like "a conventional housewife." But an administrator who knew her when she worked as a bookkeeper in the Hearst food-distribution program described her as a "strangely divisive" person who stirred up controversy wherever she went. She claimed to come from a monied background and yet have a special understanding of the poor, he said.

Later Miss Moore worked as a bookkeeper at Randolph A. Hearst's San Francisco Examiner, "cleaning up" loose ends left over from the food program, an Examiner official said.

Miss Moore told interviewers three months

ago that central to her conversion to radical beliefs was her involvement with the United Prisoners Union, a group of ex-convicts and their supporters who sought to organize inmates within California prisons to push for reform.

Miss Moore claimed to have met the union's head, black ex-convict Wilbur "Popeye" Jackson, while working in the food program. She claimed to be a go-between for Mr. Jackson and Patricia Hearst's father who hoped, she said, that Mr. Jackson might be a communication link with the Symbionese Liberation Army. She also claimed to have been contacted by the FBI at this time.

Later she accused Mr. Jackson of exploiting people, and she broke with him. The FBI says it terminated her after she publicly proclaimed that she had been an informer and announced that she had truly converted to "revolutionary politics."

The circles Miss Moore frequented are intertwined still other ways with the Hearst case.

Authorities are now investigating guns, bombs, and documents found in the houses where Patricia Hearst and her fellow fugitives were staying.

Law-enforcement sources say they are trying to learn if the weapons show any link between the fugitives and bombings by revolutionary groups called the New World Liberation Front and the Red Guerrilla Army. These, they say, could be successors to the SLA. The New World Liberation Front has claimed credit for 22 bombings and one fire since it surfaced 13 months ago.

In a communique last June the group also claimed credit for the "execution" of "Popeye" Jackson and denounced him as an informer. A second communique signed in the name of the same group denied responsibility for the killing.

Nonetheless, the rumor quickly spread through the radical grapevine that Mr. Jackson was murdered because he was believed to have fed information to the FBI on the network of people helping to shelter Patricia Hearst.

Patricia Hearst

In early tapes Miss Hearst said she was held by desperate people, but denied she had been mistreated; while in later tapes she asserted that the idea she had been "brainwashed" was "ridiculous beyond belief." In one tape she said she voluntarily participated in a San Francisco bank robbery, a claim she repeated to the Los Angeles youth she is accused of kidnapping in May 1974.

Research on victims of what has been variously called "brainwashing," "thought reform," "re-education," and "coercive persuasion" shows external pressure brought on American and other victims of the process in China, Korea, and Vietnam is most effective on those who for a variety of reasons carry the seeds of capitulation within themselves.

One leading expert on the process, Prof.

Robert J. Lifton at Yale University, told this newspaper that there is a breaking point for everyone if the pressure is stepped up high enough, although he refused to discuss the Hearst case specifically. Others point out that experts in the fields who are called to look into Miss Hearst and her background are likely to be cross-examined on any tendencies or past behavior which might have made her especially vulnerable to "conversion."

As worked out with her lawyers, Miss Hearst's affidavit was publicly presented at a press conference by her lawyer.

According to one legal specialist, the brief laid the groundwork for Miss Hearst's lawyer to try to explain away any later statements by Miss Hearst in court which might suggest continuing loyalty to the SLA. The affidavit, signed by Miss Hearst, portrayed her as gradually regaining her sanity, but occasionally subject to relapses.

From page 1

*Sinai accord: cheering dies

That "view to giving a positive response" obviously was not shared universally throughout departments of the American Government. The Pentagon immediately objected to giving Pershing missiles, not currently in production, to the Israelis. From Pentagon sources also came the objection that the weapon itself is designed only for use with nuclear warheads. Arms expert Herbert Scoville Jr., former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, said the Pershing "makes no sense as a weapon unless it carries a nuclear warhead."

The Washington Post got its text of the secret addendum from columnist Jack Anderson, who has not disclosed his source. But Mr. Anderson is known to have excellent channels to the Pentagon, and it is taken for granted in Washington news circles that the document reached him from a willing person at the Pentagon.

American and NATO military circles also raise their eyebrows over the idea of giving Israel the F-16, NATO's latest and best fighter, which is believed to be much superior to anything now in Arab hands. Would giving these to Israel cause Moscow to give its latest and best to the Arabs, thus escalating the Middle East arms race?

On Capitol Hill there is also grumbling about the prospective cost of the agreement. Under it the United States would be committed "on an on-going and long-term basis to Israel's military defense requirements, to its energy requirements and to its economic needs." That would be quite a commitment. "On-going and long-term" are open-ended phrases.

What does it really mean to promise to talk

about Pershings "with a view to giving a positive response"?

Is this a promise to Israel? If so, a lot of people in a lot of places have objections.

And if it is not a promise are the Israelis going to suspect that they have been led up a garden path? And weren't they anyway? After all, Pershing I's are out of production and Pershing II's won't be available until 1980. And what will the situation be in the Middle East by 1980?

The wording is a classic case in hand of Dr. Kissinger's greatest weakness — a fondness for fine-spun phrases which mean one thing to one person and something else elsewhere. It gets him into continuing trouble and is a major reason why the elder statesmen of the American foreign affairs community are almost unanimous now in urging his early retirement.

There has been a drudgery of articles from such sources of late arguing that his step-by-step approach to Middle East peace is a dangerous mistake. They feel that he should have pushed now for a full and final settlement. Add to the above that the reaction in the Arab world has been more vehemently unfavorable than President Sadat of Egypt had apparently expected. One casualty has been the devastation of the once-splendid modern city of Beirut in sectarian strife fed by Palestinian refugee resentment and fueled by Libyan oil money.

It seems probable that Congress will in the end underwrite the agreement, with doubts and reservations. But Dr. Kissinger's shilly achievement of Sept. 1 today bears many a battle scar. It is in trouble. So is he.


New hymnal— from Pentagon

By the Associated Press

New York The most ecumenical and richly diversified book of hymns and worship services yet produced has been turned out by the Pentagon — the "Book of Worship for U.S. Forces."

A landmark which has no peer, says the Rev. Edward L. Swanson of Washington, D.C., who edits "The Chaplain" for the inter-denominational General Commission on Chaplains and Armed Forces Personnel.

For the first time in the military forces, the volume brings together in a common collection the songs of all major faiths, instead of segregating them in Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish sections.



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Anger—not ideas—unite SLA

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Donald David DeFreeze graduated from Cleveland's black ghettos, the hard school of street crime, and California's prison system.

Patricia (Mizmoon) Soltysek left a middle-class California tract home for Berkeley where she learned to express her anger in the women's movement.

William Harris grew up in Indiana, joined the Marines, served in Vietnam, and came home, disillusioned, to fight against the war.

Camilla Hall wrote poetry, loved animals, and is remembered for her gentleness.

Patricia Campbell Hearst grew up in a mansion, was kidnapped, and now sits in jail.

With the coming trial of Miss Hearst, the question is again asked: What joined together young men and women such as these from California, Indiana, Minnesota, and Ohio? Why did they all come together, the poor, the middle class, and the rich, to merge into the armed group they called the Symbionese Liberation Army?

Interviews with former friends of SLA members, psychologists, sociologists, and others close to the Berkeley scene indicate one major factor behind the SLA, and other terrorist fringe-groups still claiming responsibility for bombings in the San Francisco area, may be the decline of the "new left" of the late 1960s.

"A lot of people were drawn here by memories of the 'fires' of the late 1960s, but when they got here they could not find the 'flames,'" notes one sociologist, who suggests that high expectations build high frustrations.

In contrast, during the late 1960s political radicals could plunge into antiwar marches, draft counseling, organizing farm workers, or community action projects in the cities.

Even for those who were not newcomers, the frustrations grew. "Confrontations with police had left a lot of angry people — when the demonstrations stopped, there was no vehicle for expressing anger," notes one former friend of an SLA member.

Despite wide differences in background, personalities, and family situations, most SLA members were angry, violence-prone people frustrated by their experiences in life, according to several psychologists, sociologists, and personal friends. If they had not had the opportunity to join the SLA, they probably would have expressed their hostility in other, but perhaps less violent, ways.

"What distinguishes the SLA people is their anger, not their ideology. Every ideology has its violent types," said a former friend of Patricia Soltysek. "A lot of us were angry about the Vietnam war. For most of us, the anger ended when the war ended. For them, the anger stayed."

Yet the heady intellectual atmosphere of Berkeley-Oakland radicalism also provided a rationalization for actions that might be unthinkable in, say, the Midwest, according to some observers. The Berkeley women's movement also stressed a need for women to let out and freely express their anger, Miss Soltysek's friend observes.

In other ways also the Berkeley-Oakland area was a favorable "sea" in which SLA could form and "swim." Large and cosmopolitan enough to lure, tolerate, and hide experimenters with new ideas and life-styles, it is also small enough for different types of people to blend and form new alliances.

Angry spinoffs from the prison-reform movement, the women's movement, and the antiwar movement could form an action-prone "hybrid" urban guerrilla organization.

Thus future SLA member and escaped prisoner Donald DeFreeze was sheltered in Berkeley by another future SLA member, Patricia Soltysek, after an indirect introduction from Oakland radicals active in the prison-reform movement. And gentle, good-humored Camilla Hall was drawn into the SLA through her close relationship with Miss Soltysek and their common interest in the women's movement.

For those living in radical political or counterculture circles, the Berkeley-Oakland area is small enough to become "an island cut off from the mainstream of American thinking," notes one Berkeley sociologist. "That helps encourage revolutionary fantasies," he adds.

Soothing the country's battered national pride

By George Moneyhun
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York For many Americans, pride in their country's history is at a low ebb.

But not for Joseph H. Kanter, president of the National Conference on Citizenship.

Enthusiastic, white-haired Mr. Kanter is disturbed by the lack of confidence many Americans express in their country and in the

principles upon which the United States was founded.

According to public opinion polls, in the wake of Watergate and recent revelations about large U.S. firms' involvement in corruption overseas, public confidence many Americans express in their country has never been lower.

Mr. Kanter and the some 1,200 clubs and organizations affiliated with the National

Conference on Citizenship hope to help change that.

"We want to let the average individual know that a lot of people still live by the law," says the successful Miami Beach businessman. "We're a nation of laws, not of men — Watergate proved that. And we want the average man to know he's an integral part of the system."

As part of a national campaign to remind Americans that "there is still a lot of things that are right" in the U.S., Mr. Kanter will join members of Congress, the courts, and the executive branch in Washington ceremonies rededicating the U.S. Constitution on the date of the original signing in 1787.

The symbolic ceremonies in the U.S. Archives Building are intended to remind "big government," "big business," and "big labor" of the need to "return to basics" and operate in the spirit of the principles upon which the U.S. was founded.

The original four pages of the U.S. Constitution will be put on public display for that day. A military color guard will escort the historic document from its resting place in the basement of the U.S. Archives Building to the Archives' Rotunda, where it will be on public view.

Members of Congress will be invited to a rededication ceremony in the Rayburn Building where they can sign their names to a pledge endorsing the principles enunciated by the original framers.

Mr. Kanter says the concept of citizenship and patriotism is one of the hardest items to sell to Americans because it has become almost fashionable to be cynical and to deride any display of national pride.

Mr. Kanter sees many things wrong in the U.S. — one of the biggest being the apparent lack of emphasis on ethics in business and government — but he adds, "a government which has produced the highest standard of living of any country in the history of the world, and at the same time, permits freedom and liberty and the pursuit of happiness, must be worth preserving."

The National Conference on Citizenship, dating back to 1947, has helped instigate a number of patriotic programs. It has been instrumental in forming "students as citizens" courses in several college campuses; the courses offered for credit toward a degree; provide students with opportunities to meet with local and state lawmakers, business and community leaders to help the students better understand how "the system" works.

Rift widens between Ford and Congress

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington Confrontations between President and Congress are growing in Washington.

President Ford criticized Congress 10 times in a short speech at Vail, Colorado.

Congress has criticized the President on economics, budget, and energy, and now on the question of access to files of the intelligence agencies.

A measure of bipartisanship is maintained on foreign affairs but with a considerable number of exceptions: congressional rejection of the Soviet trade agreement, ban on arms to Turkey, and differences on the Panama Canal treaty. The Sinal agreement between Israel and Egypt will bring new debate.

At a press conference here this week, Mr. Ford said, "I see very, very little cooperation from the Congress in a responsible federal fiscal policy."

White House-congressional sparring is expected to increase.

Republican Presidents Eisenhower and Nixon had Democratic Congresses, but the first got on amiably with the rival party and the second fairly well until Watergate. In eight years, President Eisenhower averaged 22 vetoes a year and was overridden only twice. In 5½ years President Nixon averaged only 8 vetoes a year and was overridden 5 times. President Ford, in 13 months has cast 37 vetoes and has been overridden 8 times.

Mr. Eisenhower presided in what now seem fairly uncomplicated times, in which he largely expressed the views of the nation.

Under Mr. Nixon the Vietnam war dominated events and the Democratic Congress generally supported it.

Today's world seems more complicated — at least on the economic side — and President Ford is regarded as philosophically more conservative than Democratic liberals. To some observers he lacks the personal prestige of war-hero Eisenhower or the political prestige of Mr. Nixon immediately after his 1972 landslide.

Personal rancor is absent from the Ford-Democratic relationships, unlike the animosity expressed in the Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt, and Truman days. Congress thinks of amiable Mr. Ford as an Old Guard, whatever their differences.

Chief among the differences, it seems to some, is a fundamental split over inflation-unemployment and what should be done about it.

Nearly everybody agrees that the current recession — the worst since the 1930s — has touched bottom and the economy is getting better; the split is over what the government should do now.

The issue, translated into government policy, is how far Washington should intervene to stimulate the economy. Involved are contrasting economic views: President Ford and his conservative economic advisers believe that government spending brought inflation; congressional activists and their liberal academic advisers argue that inflation brings spending.

The administration argument: Years of deficit financing stimulated a boom that inevitably collapsed. "The financial sins of a decade cannot be forgiven by one day of penance," says William Simon, Secretary of the Treasury. The remedy? Fiscal austerity, less government outlay (except defense), curtailment of social services, encouragement of job-making corporations by tax relief, and lifting of federal regulations. Cut spending.

The congressional argument: The huge federal deficit (\$80 to \$70 billions) is due to swollen unemployment insurance costs and to decline of tax returns from business and individuals. The recession was caused, in part, by external forces: overvalued dollars and high food prices partly caused by Soviet grain deals. Solution: expansionary fiscal and financial policies, and easier money from the Federal Reserve system. In a word — more spending.

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From page 1

*Privileged class

The civil servants have a powerful lobby. It pushes for all kinds of legislative changes on behalf of its 700,000 members.

Until the last six months there were only a few lonely voices against increasing state employment. Today there is more pressure.

Parliament would have to act before any drastic changes could take place, but this isn't expected. For one thing some 40 percent of Parliament's members are Beamptons.

While the international price was around \$180 an ounce, it provided a comfortable economic umbrella for South Africa and enabled the country to discount the high cost of oil and the inflated prices it is having to pay for other imports as well.

But when the price of gold lurched lower, the nation felt a cold wind indeed. Suddenly the rand was vulnerable. Millions were withdrawn in a matter of days, and suddenly the country faced a crisis.

United States

From the Kennedy clan: another presidential candidate

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Here come the Kennedys once again, with brother-in-law Sargent Shriver announcing a presidential candidacy that will be Kennedy-oriented in philosophical approach and in its pitch for support.

The Kennedy connection will be Mr. Shriver's biggest asset — and his greatest burden, too. He must convince Democratic voters that he is, indeed, a serious candidate and not someone to keep the campaign alive until Senator Kennedy is ready to jump in.

Mr. Shriver, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate in 1972, succeeding Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton on the McGovern ticket, is stressing that he is running in his own right and that he believes that Senator Kennedy will continue to refuse to be drawn into consideration.

There is ample evidence that he is correct in this assumption. Mr. Kennedy's family, in-

cluding his wife and mother, are counseling against him getting into the contest.

And Mr. Kennedy still has the burden of Chappaquiddick on his shoulders — a load he knows will be greatly intensified if he should be nominated.

Mr. Shriver showed himself to be a hard-working campaigner two years ago, even though there was little evidence that he was able to lift a McGovern candidacy already sinking by the time he came on board.

Mr. Shriver speaks and shakes hands like a Kennedy — which means especially well. Like all Kennedys he moves easily and with acceptance among minorities.

If the Kennedy "magic" in vote getting is still alive — and if it can be transferred to Mr. Shriver — Mr. Shriver could well win the nomination, many argue.

Senator Kennedy's own position will be that of "neutrality," but it appears that Mr. Shriver is counting on some Kennedy support.

Before his fill-in role as No. 2 man to McGovern in 1972, Mr. Shriver was the first

director of the Peace Corps under President Kennedy and of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) under President Johnson. Mr. Johnson selected Mr. Shriver as ambassador to France in 1968, and President Nixon kept him in that post in 1969.

The special Shriver-Kennedy appeal is already surfacing: He was able to announce that he had qualified for federal matching funds by raising the minimum of \$5,000 in contributions of \$250 or less in each of 20 states.

Polls have shown for years that there are millions of Democrats just waiting to get behind a Kennedy for president.

Doubtless in the presidential primaries, particularly in Massachusetts, this will be a tremendous help to Mr. Shriver.

But how much of a help in the rest of the U.S.?

It will not assist Mr. Shriver too much if the Democrats perceive him mainly as a "stalking horse" for Senator Kennedy.

And it will not help overcome the antagon-

ism among many Democrats, particularly in the South (and the Bible Belt), now directed toward Senator Kennedy because of Chappaquiddick.

U.S. officials eye envelopes in U.S.S.R. with box for 'zip'

By the Associated Press

Rockville, Maryland
In the Soviet Union, envelopes contain a boxed-in section for the mailer to write in numbers that are the Soviet equivalent of the American zip code.

The suggestion has been made that a similar plan in the United States might make it easier to use computers in sorting the mail.

Don Haug, director of letter mail systems development at the Postal Service's research center in Rockville, says U.S. postal planners don't want computerization to require new restrictions on mailers.

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A Monitor conviction: to trace events back to causes

To understand anything, we must see through the effect to the cause. In human affairs, the environment, the sciences, the arts, the Monitor tries always to trace events back to causes — and to tie them into the bigger patterns of which they are part.

A Monitor conviction: to demonstrate concern for others

There must be an increasing concern for the well-being of those about us — an increasing equalizing of opportunities for education, employment, food, and shelter for all people. The Monitor seeks also to support the growth of individual freedom throughout the world.

A Monitor conviction: to uncover falsity, maintain integrity

Integrity in private and public life, in business, the arts, sports, all the fields of human activity, is a bedrock necessity if individuals are to progress and society to survive. The Monitor uncovers falsity and dishonest dealing for the purpose of correcting and cleaning up a condition — but not to attack or injure any individual or group.

A Monitor conviction: to be wholesome but not naive

There are many who prefer to drink from a pure, clean stream of news, information, and entertainment. The Monitor is a family newspaper. It presents all the significant news free of sensationalism and gossip. Its illustrations and advertising are free of suggestive overtones.

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These are the convictions on which the Monitor is based. Several may match your own convictions. If so, the Monitor is your newspaper.

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United Nations

Hot topic: cold war leftovers

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

In a more than usually hopeful mood the United Nations has moved from the future... to the past.

It has made an encouraging start at tackling the sharing-the-world's-wealth issues likely to dominate coming decades.

Now the 30th General Assembly turns to the troublesome and sometimes dangerous relics of the cold war, to the burning residues of ancient empires.

For the dominant issues of the 13-week 30th General Assembly seem likely to be Korea, southern Africa, and that inevitable hot potato, the Middle East (including Cyprus).

The question is: Can the hot political issues be handled as positively and cooperatively as the economic conflicts which were at the core of the recent special session on development cooperation?

Certainly the atmosphere here on the East River today is very different from that which prevailed last year at the start of the 29th Assembly. Then tense, highly charged feelings spilled over later into mass bloc voting, the dramatic appearance of Palestine guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat, suspension of South Africa, and threats that Israel would be next to go.

This year, "after the special session," says British Ambassador Ivor Richard, "the atmosphere is generally conciliatory and moderate."

Apparently new policies as well as different personalities contribute to this change from last year.

The departure from the Assembly presidency of Algeria's forceful and ideologically inclined Foreign Minister, Abdelaziz Boulel, may also symbolize the apparent loss of radical influence among the many nations

United States

From the Kennedy clan: another presidential candidate

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Here come the Kennedys once again, with brother-in-law Sargent Shriver announcing a presidential candidacy that will be Kennedy-oriented in philosophical approach and in its pitch for support.

The Kennedy connection will be Mr. Shriver's biggest asset — and his greatest burden, too. He must convince Democratic voters that he is, indeed, a serious candidate and not someone to keep the campaign alive until Senator Kennedy is ready to jump in.

Mr. Shriver, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate in 1972, succeeding Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton on the McGovern ticket, is stressing that he is running in his own right and that he believes that Senator Kennedy will continue to refuse to be drawn into consideration.

There is ample evidence that he is correct in this assumption. Mr. Kennedy's family, in-

cluding his wife and mother, are counseling against him getting into the contest.

And Mr. Kennedy still has the burden of Chappaquiddick on his shoulders — a load he knows will be greatly intensified if he should be nominated.

Mr. Shriver showed himself to be a hard-working campaigner two years ago, even though there was little evidence that he was able to lift a McGovern candidacy already sinking by the time he came on board.

Mr. Shriver speaks and shakes hands like a Kennedy — which means especially well. Like all Kennedys he moves easily and with acceptance among minorities.

If the Kennedy "magic" in vote getting is still alive — and if it can be transferred to Mr. Shriver — Mr. Shriver could well win the nomination, many argue.

Senator Kennedy's own position will be that of "neutrality," but it appears that Mr. Shriver is counting on some Kennedy support. Before his fill-in role as No. 2 man to McGovern in 1972, Mr. Shriver was the first

director of the Peace Corps under President Kennedy and of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) under President Johnson. Mr. Johnson selected Mr. Shriver as ambassador to France in 1968, and President Nixon kept him in that post in 1969.

The special Shriver-Kennedy appeal is already surfacing: He was able to announce that he had qualified for federal matching funds by raising the minimum of \$5,000 in contributions of \$250 or less in each of 20 states.

Polls have shown for years that there are millions of Democrats just waiting to get behind a Kennedy for president.

Doubtless in the presidential primaries, particularly in Massachusetts, this will be a tremendous help to Mr. Shriver.

But how much of a help in the rest of the U.S.?

It will not assist Mr. Shriver too much if the Democrats perceive him mainly as a "stalking horse" for Senator Kennedy.

And it will not help overcome the antagon-

ism among many Democrats, particularly in the South (and the Bible Belt), now directed toward Senator Kennedy because of Chappaquiddick.

U.S. officials eye envelopes in U.S.S.R. with box for 'zip'

By the Associated Press

Rockville, Maryland
Included among Monitor readers are: Arabs and Jews, Catholics and Protestants, Russians and Chinese, conservatives and liberals, Moslems and Hindus.

The suggestion has been made that a similar plan in the United States might make it easier to use computers in sorting the mail.

Don Hagg, director of letter mail systems development at the Postal Service's research center in Rockville, says U.S. postal planners don't want computerization to require new restrictions on mailers.

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ETHIOPIA

One year after Emperor's overthrow

Africa's poorest country, which grew stagnant under Haile Selassie's long rule, is moving once again even though its direction is clouded. A strong leader has yet to emerge from the military committee that overthrew the Emperor last September. But socialism is coming slice by slice, along with a drive to unify the diverse population, raise incomes, and launch land reform.

By June Goodwin
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Palace intrigue flourishes in Ethiopia even without the palace.

Reports that the ruling military council was planning to kill members of Haile Selassie's family are the latest example of the kind of rumor and suspicion that grows here as easily as eucalyptus trees. When the report created a minor diplomatic brouhaha, the government promptly denied any intentions to kill the royal family.

Often rumors here turn out to be true, or partly true, or they could have been true — that is, they were used as trial balloons.

Observers say it is quite likely there are men in the Derg, the soldier committee ruling Ethiopia, who would like the royal family out of the way entirely. Such action would be in line with the Ethiopian tradition of consolidating power. Haile Selassie certainly "took care of" his opponents in the 1930s when he came to power after Emperor Menelik.

Proving that the military has control over the country is the main business of the Derg exactly one year after the overthrow of the Emperor. Massive planned demonstrations with peasants being bused into Addis Ababa from remote parts of the country were designed not only to celebrate the anniversary but also to consolidate the socialist revolution.

Unity in Revolution Square

Ethiopians of all tribes, from Somali to Galla to Tigre, paraded into the new Revolution Square, which was designed by a Finnish architect to the tune of \$2.1 million. The marchers were wearing paper visors with revolutionary slogans printed on them and were holding high into the sun Ethiopia's red, green, and yellow flag.

The theme of the revolution is unity, symbolized by the map of Ethiopia, displayed prominently. The troublesome province of Eritrea is always obviously there on the maps at the northernmost tip. In what may be a face-saving measure to give autonomy to Eritrea eventually, the Derg promised Sept. 13 to decentralize Ethiopia's government. The 13-year-old war with Eritrean secessionists is the thorn in the paw of the Ethiopian lion, a symbol of the former empire that the military has not abolished.

Many foreign observers here think Ethiopia cannot win its war with Eritrea, especially now that the Derg has alienated Eritrean civilians further by cutting off international food relief to 20,000 families in about 30 villages that were bombed and burned in April.

June Goodwin served in the U.S. Peace Corps in Ethiopia and returned there this month for a reassessment.

Downtown Addis Ababa: calm under military rule



By Joan Fatah, photographer



Royal Palace as it looked before coup last year

But it may be too soon for Ethiopia to concede to anything less than total independence. Earlier this month the two Eritrean guerrilla organizations, the Liberation Front and the Popular Front, reportedly met in the Sudanese capital, Khartoum, with representatives from Libya, Syria, and Iraq that supply arms to the Eritreans. Observers may signal a new push and perhaps an uneasy coordination of the two liberation groups.

At a press conference in Addis Ababa, however, Brig. Gen. Teferi Benti had cheerful view of the Khartoum meeting. He hoped Sudan's President Nimeiry will be in touch about more peaceful intentions of the Eritreans.

The Ethiopian Army stretched thin across the craggy mountains of the Keren. The 20,000 troops could be in other parts of the country — in some cases where peasants are hunkering at radical measures, and, in others, to prevent secessionist movements.

Some observers say the Derg could work out a settlement with the Eritreans, the two Ethiopian Army divisions could be moved to secure the rest of the country. At present there is a backlog of several months' supply of cargo stuck in Addis Ababa, a Muslim tribe, have been effectively cut off from the Ethiopian overland claims in the area.

As a result of its policy of rationing, hundreds of miles into the interior, to keep their little blue and white Fiat cars from the steep streets. There is also very little movement outside of Addis Ababa, because of the rationing.

Socialized wages promised

An obvious sign of the attempt to promote unity is the purchase from Korea of identical khaki uniforms for all of the forces. This is a \$3.4 million attempt to unify the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force with the more territorial army.

On the first anniversary of the Derg also promised some kind of wage equalization throughout the socialist society. In the civil service, which functions in tandem with the military, pay range now is 200 to 1. That is, a guard at a government building may get the same \$7.50 U.S. per month, while a minister gets 200 times that amount.

Talk of salary leveling with urban nationalization (families are to keep only one house), has struck fear into the middle class. Socialism is coming slice by slice.

Some of the educated elite are escaping the country. The foreign population has dropped drastically, including large numbers of Greek and Italian businessmen and foreign teachers in the Ethiopian school system.

But considering the radical socialistic nature of the Derg's decrees, the country is accepting the revolution with relative calm. Student demonstrations expected on the anniversary weekend fizzled when about 1,100 of the more militant leftists were thrown into prison Aug. 22. Stories of the detentions apparently have served as a deterrent to other militants.

Picking a strong leader

This apparent calm does not mean a struggle may not yet come in the country. After all, Ethiopians point out, Ethiopia is not used to being run by committee.

Many Ethiopians as well as foreign and diplomatic observers expect one strong man to emerge from the Derg. The most likely leader, these observers say, is Maj. Mengistu Haile Mariam, about whom very little is known. There are rumors that Major Mengistu's father is a zabanya, or building guard, a rather low rung in a status-conscious society.

Although intrigue is rampant, the military government, perhaps because it is in flux, seems more open to criticism than did Haile Selassie's government. People freely criticize the Derg and, in one booklet put out by the military, last year's takeover was fully spelled out, showing all the alternatives the soldiers say they considered.

Another enormous difference in this society, which had become so petrified under Haile Selassie, is the talk everywhere of trying to help the desperately poor in this poorest of all African countries.

The soldiers seem to be consistent in saying this. Whether they will continue to try to help the poor once their control is consolidated is another question. There is currently enough food and grain in the country to deal with the new drought in the Ogaden, according to international relief officials. The difficulty is more one of delivery or organization within the country.

Most government work is done by committee because no one man wants to be responsible for what could be a "wrong" decision. There now is even a new inter-ministerial committee to decide what must be done with Eritrea. Rumors about the committee have already fanned out.

When asked by the foreign press about alleviating rumors General Teferi said, "Patience is always important."

Patience amid rumors is the order of the day. Foreign diplomats are patiently waiting before giving much aid to the still fluid government. And Ethiopians are waiting for a resolution of the power struggle. Meanwhile, there is a lot of whispering going on.



Gen. Teferi Benti, chairman of military committee now in power



In squalid side street of Addis Ababa — poverty: one major challenge to government

arts

Films that people can talk about

By David Sterritt

New York

John Frankenheimer, one of the world's leading movie directors, pokes an aggressive fork at his soft-shelled-crab lunch and waxes philosophical. Yes, there is a danger that his "French Connection II" will be confused with the original "French Connection" (by an altogether different filmmaker). But to Frankenheimer it's all part of the game. "Listen," he opines, "there's a danger in getting up in the morning and getting hit by the maid with a carpet sweeper. This is such a precarious life that we lead in this business. . . ."

Precarious, indeed. Frankenheimer tells about "The Fixer," his best-seller-based epic starring Alan Bates. Time magazine was set to do a cover story, says the director. "I had

already opened my bank account in Switzerland." But a problem arose: "Nobody came."

"That's why I'm never confident. . . . A director is all alone there at the end of the world, hanging there. No matter what they say, we're all alone."

Yet Frankenheimer has little to complain about these days, with his "Connection" follow-up film — "It is a sequel, but not an imitation" — one of the bigger hits of 1975.

"At the time I was living in Europe," he recalls. "I wanted to stay in Europe, I wanted movies to be in Europe, and I wanted to promote the French film industry. . . . And I thought, if I could show people Marseille the way William Friedkin showed them New York, it could be kind of interesting. . . ."

But perhaps the greatest inducement was

star Gene Hackman. Working with Mr. H. is "a real love affair," says Frankenheimer. "We work as one person. I improvised all the scenes with him. . . . He's the best actor I've ever worked with."

"I didn't realize that Gene Hackman stood for a day on the set of my 'Bird Man of Alcatraz' watching me shoot, because he was promised an introduction to me, and the introduction never happened. . . . I'd like Gene to be in every movie I ever do, because he makes me look so much better. If he asked me if he could play the female lead, I'd say yes, I'll rewrite it. . . ."

Frankenheimer takes his work seriously. He recalls an incident that took place during preparation for "The Manchurian Candidate" with writer-producer George Axelrod. At the

time, Frankenheimer was a "huge baseball fan" with a love of the New York Yankees. "And a Joe DiMaggio autographed ball tied up in the ninth inning, he called his colleague to say he would miss the day's work what possible effect the outcome of the baseball game is going to have on your work compared with our meeting?" Frankenheimer jumped into a taxi.

"And since then I've never looked at the sort of thing without wondering, 'What difference does it make to me?' I've never been able to look at the stuff seriously again."

In recent years, Frankenheimer has done some major thinking about the director's career, and he candidly reports the results. "I did a lousy movie called 'The 400 Blows.' I did it for the wrong reasons. I just tried to play around with things — make all fun, nobody gets hit. . . ."

"I hated that movie, and I decided that a just wasn't me. I'm 45 years old. There are certain things that you accept about yourself when you reach that age, which is that you're never going to do certain things."

"And I'm never going to be a comedy director, and I'm not going to be Fellini. But do my thing pretty well, and that's what I'm going to do from now on — which is 'really.' I kind of semi-documentary realism thing that I think I do as well as anybody in the restaurant," he grins.

The next Frankenheimer project will be "Black Sunday." The plot involves "a group of Arabs who are trying to blow up the Super Bowl, and the Americans and Israelis who are trying to stop them. . . . And both sides are terribly committed. I like that. . . . Again, it's the whole syndrome I play with all the time, which is tremendous commitment. That's what I believe life is all about. . . . I do that sort of thing well. . . ."

In a sudden burst of reticence, the gambler filmmaker declines to talk about the reason why his life has tended in artistic direction. But he does offer a few clues: "It was really a great decision for me, because I knew from the time that I was seven or eight years old. . . . I was a very shy kid, so I tried to get out of that shyness by doing public speaking stuff like that."

"I loved being in school plays, I loved writing, reading. I was a terrific introvert. . . . I really liked these things and cared about them. . . . and thankfully there were incidents in my life that gave me the courage to go along with it."

Ironically, Frankenheimer would have been an Air Force officer except "I flunked the physical." He even had an appointment to West Point, but simply "didn't take it."

With a long list of hits and a few flops under his belt, Frankenheimer feels he can speak with some authority about the movies.

"With 20-20 hindsight, I think I know something now: People want to be entertained. That's what they really want — something that takes them out of the 7 o'clock news. They want to be reminded of their day-to-day lives. They want something that is an event, something they can talk about, something they can lose themselves in one way or another."

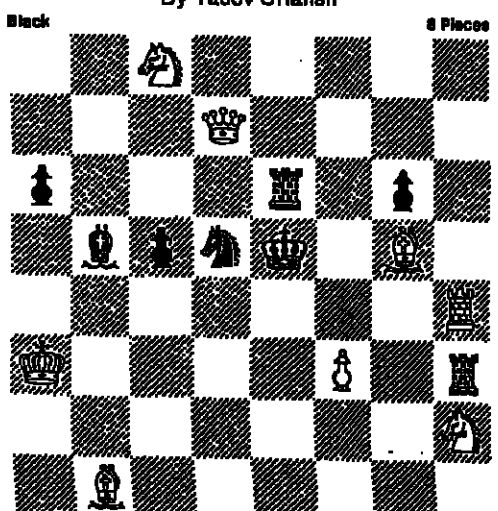
chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6731

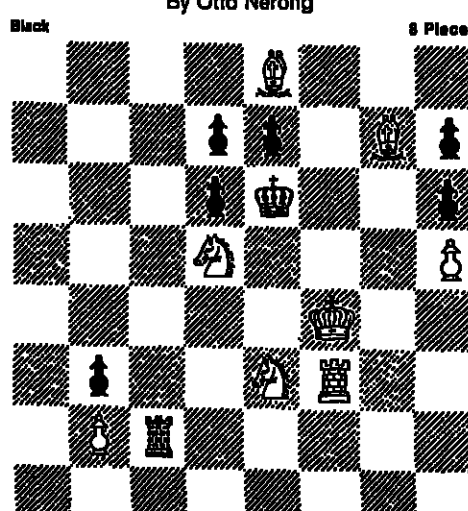
By Yacov Shalish



White to play and mate in two. (First prize, Palestine Post, 1948).

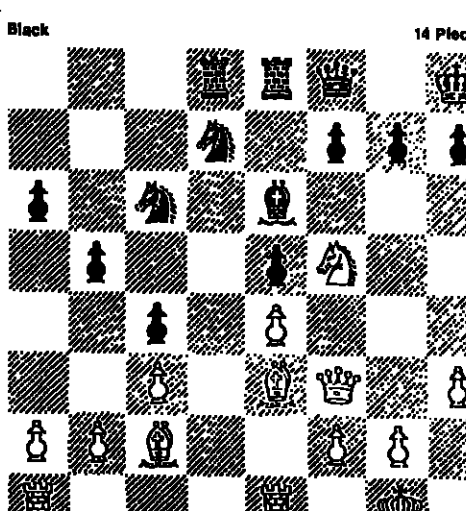
Problem No. 6732

By Otto Nerong



White to play and mate in three. (Calissa, 1955).

End-Game No. 2220



Black played Kt-B4, allowing White the win. (Kavalek-Karpov, Caracas, 1970. The present world champion blundered).

Solutions to Problems

No. 6728. B-R7
No. 6730. 1 Q-K1, Q-B3; 2 Kt-KPch
If 1...Q-B5; 2 Q-Kch
If 1...K-B5; 2 Kt-KB4ch

End-Game No. 2219. White wins: 1 Qx8, PxQ; 2 P-K7, Q-O; 3 P-KB/Q, R-Qb4; 4 RfxQ, QxQ; 5 Kt-K7, P-KB4; 6 R-Q8ch, QxR; 7 KtQ and wins easily.

End-Game No. 2215. Add black Q at K4.

New Women's U.S. Champion

Diane Saveriede, 19, of Culver City, California, won the 21st invitational U.S. women's championship, held in Milwaukee in July. Miss Saveriede finished a full point ahead of the twelve top rated women players in the country.

Tied for second were Ruth Herstein of Los Angeles and Ruth Horton of Fayetteville, Arkansas. This event was sponsored by the U.S. Chess Federation, with help from the American Chess Foundation. It was directed by Pearle R. Mann of Milwaukee, long a leading figure in chess circles.

The game below, the new champion's only loss, deserved a better fate. She was intent on mating her opponent, had her in a mating vice, so to speak, when she blundered with 33...K-K13.

A draw by perpetual check was likely, had she retreated her K.

Queen's Pawn

White	Black	White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-K13	18 Q-B	PxP
2 P-KK3	B-K12	19 QxQ	PxQ
3 P-K12	P-Q3	20 R/KB-B	R-R5
4 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 RKP	Kt-K4
5 P-QB4	O-O	22 P-B5	P-KR3
6 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	23 Kt-R3	R-R4
7 Q-O	P-K4	24 P-P	PxP
8 P-K3	Kt-Q2	25 Kt-B4	B-Q2
9 P-QR3	P-QR4	26 R-B7	R/B-R
10 P-QK3	P-KB4	27 RXP	RxRP
11 Kt-Q5	Kt-K2	28 RxR	RxR
12 Kt-K15	Kt-KB3	29 B-B	P-K14
13 KtK17/Ch	QxK1	30 Kt-R5	K-B2
14 B-K12	P-K5	31 B-K15	R-R8ch
15 Q-5	Kt-K15	32 Kt-K12	Kt-B6
16 Bx8	Qx8	33 Rx8ch	K-K3
17 P-QK4	Q-B6	34 R-K17ch	Resigns

Something Different from Dover

Dover Publications has just published a "1976 Chess Player's Calendar." This combines a 134

x 11-inch calendar listing historic chess events on their proper dates, with a top section containing beautifully printed pictures and diagrams of striking positions from master games. An interesting novelty, priced at \$3.00.

Dover Publications has a large selection of inexpensive chess books, many of which are reprints of earlier classics, long out of print.

Of Interest to Problem Solvers

From time to time, new readers write asking for an explanation of the chess diagrams, or instructions on how to play. Naturally, a letter in reply would be inadequate. But Dover publishes help these new readers. Two of these, both by Kenneth S. Howard, "How to Solve Chess Problems," are excellent and should be available. The well-printed paperback versions cost \$2. If the local book store cannot help, try Dover Publications, 180 Varick St., New York, 10014, or the U.S. Chess Federation (which has a large supply of in-print chess books), 479 Broadway, Newburgh, N.Y. 12550.

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Millionaire's son saves gentle forest tribe from extinction

The Gentle Tasaday: A Stone Age People in the Philippine Rain Forest, by John Nance. Illustrated. New York and London: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. \$15.

By Barbara Breasted

Imagine that when white men first settled America, an immensely rich and spoiled young aristocrat came with them but miraculously took the part of the Indians. Imagine him befriending them, arming them, and securing proclamations for them from European kings to mark portions of their land

Non-fiction

forever off-limits to white men. Imagine, too, that the young aristocrat becomes transformed by his acquaintance with the Indians, putting off his life of idleness and drinking. He devotes himself to protecting the Indians' needs and wants as they encounter modern civilization.

There is such a figure alive now in the Philippines. Manuel Elizalde Jr., son of one of the richest

industrialists in the Philippines, is the man responsible for the survival and protection of the Tasaday people. This fascinating book describes them both: the young man who was once the epitome of civilization gone sour and the band of gentle people who are the epitome of unspoiled goodness.

Four years ago, Elizalde brought these cave-dwelling Stone Age people to the world's attention when he discovered them in the course of his work with other tribes along the Philippines' remaining frontier. The twenty-five Tasaday live by gathering food from the plants and streams of the immediate jungle. Theirs is a life that disappeared from most of the rest of the earth tens of thousands of years ago.

John Nance, a photographer and journalist, has written an eyewitness account of the first three years of the Tasadays' recorded history. Nance has accompanied Elizalde to the jungle on virtually every expedition made to the Tasaday.

At first Nance shared the common suspicions about Elizalde's motives and his claims about the Tasadays' way of life. But once

Nance lives beside them both in the jungle all doubt vanishes. He watches the touchy, sometimes sour-mouthed and thoughtless millionaire's son become an endlessly patient and affectionate father-figure.

When the leaf-clad people first timidly question their visitors about the clothes, shoes, and cameras they wear, Elizalde refuses to let them feel inferior.

"You better tell them that we have special people who make these things for us," he cautions the translator. "We ourselves can't do it. And then you better tell them that these things are not so important, but that people like the Tasaday are important. Yeah, tell them that the Tasaday are the most beautiful people we have ever seen. We couldn't live in their forest, aren't strong enough, not smart enough, but that they live here and are happy."

Nance's informal, direct style gives his book an appeal that an anthropologist's paper might lack. The 64 pages of his own photographs and his detailed descriptions of the Tasadays' behavior bear witness to their rarity.

It isn't all idyllic, however. The people grow more self-conscious under all the scrutiny given them. And no matter how warm the Tasadays' welcome, Nance cannot help but feel some guilt at intruding upon their ancient peace, even if the intrusion and subsequent publicity helped spur President Marcos into proclaiming the jungle surrounding the Tasadays' home as a reserve.

The Tasaday depend on Elizalde more than they know for their continued survival. Yet it is Elizalde who was the first to grasp that modern man would be in debt to them for their example and not the other way around: "These people don't know about killing, murder, war. Never heard of them. Do you realize what that means?" Elizalde exclaims to Nance. "We can learn from them. . . . Everyone goes around talking about people being bad because that's human nature. . . . When you see these people, you have got to say, 'No, man is not basically evil.'"

Barbara Breasted is former news editor of Harvard magazine.

When war came to a sleepy town

Thank God We Kept the Flag Flying: The Siege and Relief of Ladysmith, 1899-1900, by Kenneth Griffith. New York: The Viking Press. 398 pp. \$15. London: Hutchinson. \$5.50.

By Burke Wilkinson

When the Boer War broke out in October, 1899, Ladysmith was a sleepy provincial town in northern Natal. Soon over 12,000 British troops were on duty there. Moving swiftly, some 5,000 intrepid farmers of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State occupied the heights around the town. Their deadly accuracy with Krupp cannon and Mauser rifle, and the high ground they held, more than made up

History

for the disparity in numbers. Besides, their cause was a just one, for they were fighting for their land and their once-promised freedom while the British motivations were Transvaal gold and late-Victorian glory.

Almost immediately Ladysmith lay in a state of siege, with enough supplies for three months only — and the Boers probing and circling for the knockout blow.

To relieve the beleaguered town, Sir Redvers Buller, VC, moved ponderously up the Cape Colony. His Army Corps would in due course swell to 30,000 men. Beefy and rock-solid, Sir Redvers seemed the very model of a not-so-modern general. But behind the calm exterior and under the proven courage was a self-doubt and a stupidity that made him one of the most inept military leaders in British history.

By contrast, General Sir George White,

commanding at Ladysmith, though neither young nor well, took wise precautions. His 14-mile defense perimeter was skillfully manned, and his 4.7-inch naval guns able to answer the Boer cannon in kind.

The unfolding drama was widely reported by Winston Churchill and other war correspondents. To the Europeans, the slow progress of the Empire's troops was a source of glee. The British public fluctuated between hope and alarm, pride and misgiving.

Kenneth Griffith, who is an actor and a maker of documentary films as well as a lively historian, has done his homework well. He tramped the terrain, talked to living survivors both British and Dutch. Quotations from diaries and news reports are counterpoint to his own informal style ("Well, this was the end of January in Ladysmith. A terrible month. . . .").

Griffith swings his compassionate camera back and forth between the besieged and the snail-like relieving force. Sir Redvers in brief tried to capture every hill by frontal assault. At Spion Kop alone, in late January, he suffered 1,200 casualties — four times those of the Boers.

By the last day of February, 1900, sheer numbers told. The Boers faded away to the north to fight again another day. Ladysmith was free at last. Today, Griffith tells us, it is a sleepy town again, with a surprising number of scars from the siege, so well remembered, so well reconjured in this fine book.

Burke Wilkinson, a Commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve, is the author of four historical biographies.

South African tightrope act

The Conservationist, by Nadine Gordimer. The Viking Press. New York: \$7.95. London: Jonathan Cape. £2.75.

By Roderick Nordell

This 11th book of fiction by Nadine Gordimer shared Britain's distinguished literary award, the Booker Prize, last year. And it is easy to understand why. Here is a long-praised writer at the height of her powers, using the demanding and intricate techniques of the contemporary novel to fulfill an age-old task of the traditional novel — the illumination of a society.

The society is specifically and tangibly South Africa. But the stresses of change and

Novel

resistance to change resonate beyond its borders, as Miss Gordimer links them to the feelings between generations and to the vividly evoked processes of the natural world.

It takes perception to read the signs of regeneration in the midst of destruction. And this perception is possessed by Mehring, the title character of "The Conservationist," for all the adultery and other flaws in his way of life.

When his beloved farm, the book's central symbol, is struck by fire, his eye unexpectedly lights on "sufficient new grass to make a nest." Then he "begins to find all the signs that were not revealed to him before . . . things to come to life under his eyes as the syntax of a foreign language suddenly begins to yield meaning."

This is precisely the way Miss Gordimer's prose begins to yield its meaning. Within single paragraphs are mingled the breath of life and the stench of decay, with bits of past and present. A novel of Mehring's land becomes a novel of Mehring's mind. Through it, as through so much as Miss Gordimer's writing, an outsider gets an acute South African sense of South Africa, its whites and blacks and Indians, its uneasy balance on a tightrope to the future.

Mehring, the well-off white industrialist with a country place, is a mixture of good intentions, fleshly instincts, and the true conservative's longing to preserve what is good, whether the egg of a disappearing bird or an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. Marring Miss Gordimer's picture of him is her representation of male eroticism, which sometimes becomes embarrassingly close to soft-porn parody.

Mehring's affair with a woman of leftist policies becomes a recurring strand in his thoughts, as does his awkward relationship with the teen-age son of his broken marriage. Seeing good as well as bad in the status quo, Mehring is always second-guessing their dissatisfaction with it and with him, while seeking gaps in their arguments.

"What do they want anyway, who only know it's not what he's got?" This is one of the things Mehring wonders about the vaguely rebellious ones who, when they get in trouble, ironically ask for "good respectable company lawyers."

Mehring wins points with them in his mind at least. "Change the world but keep bits of it the way I like it for myself — who wouldn't make the world over if it were as easy as that." But he seems to know he represents the past, and he can see himself overtaken by a nightmarish representation of the present. Miss Gordimer's rich mixture is framed by the episode of an unknown black man callously denied decent burial at the beginning of the book and granted a dignified return to the land at the end. It's as if he possesses the African earth in a way that Mehring, but all his loving care of it, never could.

Roderick Nordell is the Monitor's assistant chief editorial writer.

If you thought the book was bad...
Jacqueline Susann novel now a film

"Jacqueline Susann's Once Is Not Enough" comes from one of those doorstop-sized books that have earned the late Miss Susann a niche in best-seller-plot history. Like earlier Susann-based films, it is predictably entertaining the

Film

many fans who like a soapy story and maybe a good cry, while leaving most critical types cold.

It has long been fashionable to disparage Jacqueline Susann novels without necessarily having read "Once Is Not Enough," however, so I can disparage it with a clear conscience.

On the plus side, it is immensely easy to read with a bare minimum of concentration. On the minus side, it is slick and mawkish and vulgar.

Yet the movie manages to be worse. When the book lays one of its long and repetitious dialogue scenes on you, you can put it down for a while and water the lawn or something. When the movie starts rambling through the same episode, you're trapped in the theater. Moreover, the scenarists have chosen the novel's most boring parts to dramatize. The result is dull of spirit and dirty of word (though much cleaner of image than the book).

D. S.



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DON'T MISS THIS NOVEL

"Short Visit to Ergon" BY E. M. OSBORN

"Couldn't put it down," says one delighted reader. "Read it in one sitting. Fascinating beyond words." Look forward to reading it soon!

You . . . Short Visit to Ergon is so good that delighted readers reread it two and even three times (how many of us have done that? Can you read even twice?) Says another reader of Ergon, "I'm so glad to get hold of a wholesome book again."

Short Visit to Ergon is an exciting tale of adventure in outer space but it's more than that. It's a young astronomer, due to a fault in the guidance system of his space ship, is forced to land on Ergon by the highly intelligent inhabitants of that planet — a planet not previously known to Earthmen and millions of miles out in space.

He is glad to find the Ergonians are not grotesque little green men with antennae sticking out of their heads, but humans, like himself. He is looked after by an attractive nurse named Cybele who assures him that he has nothing to fear. But in this highly charged atmosphere, he is haunted by questions.

He quickly discovers that Ergon is much like Earth, green and fruitful, warmed by its own sun and having its own ever-changing skies and varying seasons. He also discovers that the Ergonians display a much higher degree of intelligence and

Getting Better Acquainted With Your Bible by Berenice M. Shawwell. The result of 40 years of Bible teaching. \$21.50 (including postage). SHADWOLD PRESS. 312 Main St., Kennebunkport, Maine 04046.

financial

Britons offered an investment plan

Liberal Party leader proposes 'trust' to raise capital for economic growth

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

An imaginative proposal for a national investment trust to get Britain's economy going again was put forward by Liberal leader Jeremy Thorpe at his party's annual assembly in Scarborough this week.

Workers would contribute 2.5 percent of their wages and employers would put in an equal amount. This would raise £3 billion (or about \$6.2 billion at today's exchange rates) for investment in the British economy each year, Mr. Thorpe told party members Wednesday. His proposal was warmly applauded.

The Liberals, Britain's third party, have been in the doldrums since last October's general election, in which they gained 5.3 million votes—18.3 percent of the total—but took only 13 seats in Parliament. Mr. Thorpe, young, vigorous, intelligent, and articulate, has somehow failed to capture the national imagination, as he seemed on the way to doing after the February, 1974, election, when his

party won 6 million votes and held the balance of power in Parliament between the Conservatives and the Labourites.

As in the United States, so in Britain, a third party has little chance of making a parliamentary impact unless it has a strong regional base. Without proportional representation, the Liberals cannot play the role of the Free Democrats in West Germany, for instance, who win up to 10 percent of the vote and who have been coalition partners, either of the Christian Democrats or of the Social Democrats, for many years.

In constituency after constituency, the Liberals have been shown to win votes from people who are disillusioned with the Conservatives only to see them return to their original allegiance later. At the Woolwich by-election this summer, Conservatives wrested a seat from Labour, while the Liberal share of the vote plummeted to 5 percent from 14 percent recorded at the general election.

Nevertheless the Liberals continue to attract a fair proportion of young people disillusioned with the two major parties, Labour and Conservative. Under Mr. Thorpe's

leadership they have concentrated on economic issues nationally and on bread-and-butter problems such as housing and schooling locally. They control one major city council, Liverpool.

"Every year the Fleet Street hearse rolls up to the Liberal assembly," Mr. Thorpe said, referring to newspaper predictions about Liberal prospects, "and every year it goes home again—empty."

The Thorpe proposal for a national investment trust may not sit well with union leaders, who have been traditionally suspicious of any hint of worker investment in industry. But as Mr. Thorpe pointed out, in neighboring West Germany, 14.5 million employees benefit from capital accumulation schemes negotiated between unions and employers. The Thorpe proposal would also help to fight inflation by increasing the proportion of a worker's wages that goes into savings.



Liberal Party leader Thorpe

Why fewer Americans visit France

By Philip W. Whitcomb
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time since the postwar revival, the number of American tourists visiting France has dropped below a million so far this year. They are way outnumbered by West Germans, who have numbered 3 million to date.

Probably the main reason is high costs. American tourists here spend an average of \$70 a day; the Germans \$55 a day.

"France is wonderful," commented an American college girl outside an American Express office here. "Paris is simply terrific. It's the people I can't stand."

She continued: "I was so sure I'd like it. But they don't like me. Either they don't understand me at all or they pretend they don't."

The drop in tourism apparently has occurred among well-to-do Americans. These well-heeled tourists, staying at hotels, do not feel the semiostracism bothers other visitors.

Research by hotel and tourism officials shows that the complaint of the Indians very common. American tourists do so antipathy to them, except in the case of the hearted south of France. Finally, they the French would make a better effort to understand their English or bad French.

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Vacation spot of Mayan kings becomes Mexican island resort

By Leavitt F. Morris
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cancun, Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico

After years of chasing rainbows around the world, I have at last caught up with the end of one. It can be found here in this multi-million dollar resort, carved out of the jungle on Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula in the Territory of Quintana Roo.

Cancun (pronounced Kan-Koon) is a Mayan word with several meanings, one of which is "pot of gold." This L-shaped island, connected to the mainland by a new bridge, was a favorite vacation spot of Mayan kings a thousand years ago.

Development of this resort started late in 1959, and it will not be completed until 1988. The master plan calls for Cancun's development in three phases over a 25 year period.

When completed, it will provide all of the amenities desired by 20th century vacationers. But it still is an area renowned for the remains of the Mayan civilization which reached its zenith about A.D. 300.

The Mexican Government, which is providing most of the money for the development of Cancun, selected this location because of the superb beaches washed by the bluest waters of the Caribbean and the favorable year-round weather.

Visitors to Cancun, in addition to enjoying a host of recreations, can explore the many Mayan ruins which are being unearthed by archaeologists. It might just happen that a visitor here, probing into the jungle on a casual walk, might find a Mayan ruin not yet discovered by the experts.

Those interested in the massive Mayan

ceremonial temples and pyramids need travel only relatively short distances to Tulum, Coba, Uxmal, and Chichen Itza. Scheduled tours in air-conditioned buses are operated from Cancun.

The first phase of Cancun's development is nearly completed, with seven beachfront luxury hotels open for guests, each with air-conditioning and restaurant facilities. These include the Aristos Cancun, 228 rooms; the Bojorquez, 24 rooms; the Camino Real, 258 rooms; Cancun Caribe, 208 rooms; and the El Presidente, 197 rooms. Adjacent to the El Presidente is the 18-hole championship golf course designed by Robert Trent Jones. The first nine holes are scheduled to be opened in October.

An eighth hotel, the Garza Blanca, 118 rooms, also will open in October. Club Med, a 300-room complex, will open in the spring of 1976.

Aware of the stiff competition it faces from both U.S. warm weather winter resorts and those in other Caribbean areas, Cancun is offering attractive rates at the hotels, both in the off and on seasons. Rates vary somewhat: At the Cancun Caribe, for example, the off-season rate (May 1 to Dec. 14) European Plan, costs \$38 double; in the winter season the rate is \$48. This hotel offers a modified American Plan, breakfast and dinner, for an additional \$14 per person a day.

The Camino Real hotel, operated by Western International Hotels, reflects in its outer wall design the pyramids of Chichen Itza. The hotel offers an attractive package plan up to Dec. 15. For three days and two nights, double occupancy, the cost is \$28; for four days and



Cancun Information Bureau

Snorkeling in a lagoon between Cancun and Mayan ruins at Tulum

three nights, \$42; and five days and four nights, \$55. Two children under 18 staying in the same room are accommodated free.

Rates based on the European Plan and reservations can only be made in a Western International Hotel in Mexico. These hotels are located in Mexico City, Puerto Vallarta, Guadalajara, Mazatlan, Tampico, Saltillo, and Acapulco.

To protect its 14 miles of magnificent beaches from being monopolized by hotels and condominiums, Cancun has set aside nine public beach areas spaced out across the

island. Each beach is provided with woven front umbrella shelters called palapas.

Swimming, sun-basking, snorkeling, and scuba-diving are the most popular vacation pastimes here. Coral reefs below the crystal-clear waters reveal varicolored fish, both large and small, darting among the reefs searching for food, unafraid of human invaders of their domain.

Tennis is another recreational sport in Cancun and several of the hotels provide lighted tennis courts for nighttime play.

For the bicycle buff, cycle paths run the length of the island.

Bermuda: sunny holiday bargain with a festival of fine arts

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Hamilton, Bermuda

When high season prices go into effect in mid-December at most warm-weather resorts, this island's prices go down. After Dec. 15, hotels and guest houses here usually drop rates 15 to 20 percent (Christmas week excepted).

Thus Bermuda, anchored in the turquoise waters of the western Atlantic and blessed with plenty of golden sunshine during the winter months, becomes one of the best vacation bargains for those wishing to escape the cold and snow.

Bermuda's climate during the winter months is somewhat better than that of Florida, where there can be frosts and freezes. Golf and tennis can be enjoyed here all winter long. There are days when ocean swimming can be pleasant, and many of the hotels and guest houses have heated swimming pools.

When selecting a place to stay in Bermuda, it's important that it be close to wherever you plan to spend most of your time—golf course, tennis court, beaches, or Hamilton for shopping excursions. You can rent bicycles or motorbikes inexpensively, but taxi fares are high: 50 cents at the first flick of the meter, and upward from there with computer like rapidity. There is a local bus system, but its schedules are not dependable.

A ferry service operates frequently from

Hamilton to Paget and Somerset, and there are hotels and guest houses within walking distance of the docks.

Although many hotels have private beaches, there are at least 15 listed public beaches set aside by the government of Bermuda. Some of these provide changing and eating facilities. In addition, you can find little coves and inlets shaped like amphitheaters where at low tide there is soft sand and safe swimming.

The golfing devotee will find that Bermuda has more courses per square mile than anywhere else in the world. Queen's Park and Port Royal are public. The others are open to hotel guests or through special arrangement: Belmont, Princess, Riddell's Holiday Inn, St. George, Castle Harbour. Mid-Ocean is considered one of the top courses in the world.

Most hotels provide tennis courts and tennis instructors for the tennis enthusiast. And Bermuda hosts a number of tennis tournaments which provide relaxing spectator recreation for visitors.

Because of the island's compactness, it is possible to bicycle to most of the important areas, which include the native markets, Gibbs Hill lighthouse, the Historical Museum,

Leamington Crystal Caves, and Sandys Parish, where you'll cross the world's smallest drawbridge.

Bermuda is a paradise for flower lovers, especially its 20-acre botanical garden which offers a year-round display.

Bermuda's winter rendezvous time—that season when the popular midatlantic resort parades its colorful, British-flavored past at off-season prices—is going highbrow and longhair this year with the introduction of the Bermuda Festival in January.

The festival is a five-week showpiece for the fine arts that will bring to the island more than a dozen leading figures from the performing and concert stage.

Violinists Yehudi Menuhin and Eugene Fodor, pianist Garrick Ohlsson, actor Emlyn Williams, guitarist Carlos Montoya, opera stars Frederica von Stade and Jessye Norman, and the Preservation Hall Jazz Band are among those making appearances at the festival.

Five auditoriums are being used, with the schedule so arranged that at least one major performance will be held every day from Jan. 5 to Feb. 7.

Bermudians say they have two seasons: summer and not-summer. Rendezvous time, from December to March, is the not-summer season. During those months, the average daily high temperature hovers around 68 degrees. Flowers continue to bloom and the sun to shine, but nights occasionally slip into the 50s; water temperatures reach the low 60s.

To the thousands of vacationers who are interested in Bermuda's 10 golf courses and 80-some tennis courts, the not-summer weather is perfect. Visitors of all interests find the island comfortable, pleasant, and leisurely.

And they find plenty to do: the island itself dresses up for traditional pageantry. The regimental band "beats retreat" in full regalia in Hamilton, Bermuda's capital. The town crier and the mayor of St. George weekly turn out to welcome visitors to that 17th-century town where buccaneers once strolled the streets. Killed pipers and drummers perform "skirling" ceremonies at Fort Hamilton, and Hamilton's City Hall is filled with local craftsmen showing their skills and products.



Bermuda News Bureau

One of many sheltered coves along Bermuda's public beaches

How Miki will starch Japan's limp economy

By Eduardo Lachica
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Miki has announced his plan to pull his country out of its worst recession since World War II. In so doing, he was responding to pressures from abroad and from worried Japanese businessmen.

Mr. Miki's package contains \$6.7 billion in public-works spending and business loans, along with interest rates closer to those already adopted by the United States and other Western countries.

In a speech opening an extraordinary session of the Diet (Parliament), Mr. Miki said that these measures would give the Japanese economy a 6-percent lift in the fall-to-spring term and would "see us through to the end of this perplexing situation of inflation and recession" in one or two years.

Government officials admitted the decision to speed up recovery was partly a reaction to pressure exerted on both the United States and Japan at the recent International Monetary Fund conference in Washington.

But the strongest pressure, noted Vice-Minister of Finance Tarochi Yoshida, has



By Sven Simon

Prime Minister Takeo Miki

come from Japanese businessmen themselves, who have been shaken by a rash of corporate failures this summer.

It was clear, however, that in making his biggest concession to business so far, Mr. Miki is not abandoning his hopes to bring down inflation to a single digit by spring. In his speech, Mr. Miki stressed "price stability" just as strongly and he promised to hold down price increases to 10 percent even before the fiscal year ended. He appeared well on the way to hitting the target. Last July the consumer price index was already down to 11.4 percent.

Business circles see no return to the boom times of 1973 even with the new infusions that will generate \$10 billion of new demand. It also will take some time for the thrift-conscious Japanese consumers to loosen their purse strings and buy expensive imported goods again.

While President Ford's tax-reduction proposals are intended to revive the U.S. economy as a whole, Mr. Miki's ministrations are being applied more selectively to the construction sector and the relief of small businesses.

Among the early beneficiaries of this boost are the Southeast Asian timber producers like Indonesia, the Philippines, and Malaysia. American machinery exporters will have to wait a little longer for plant-expansion conditions to improve.

Mr. Miki announced that the government would have to float a "considerable amount" of bonds to make up for an expected \$10 billion deficit.

Turning to international problems, the Prime Minister praised the "sagacious and persevering mediation efforts" of U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in working out the Egypt-Israel disengagement plan.

EXCHANGE RATES

DOLLARS

Argentine peso	.037
Australian dollar	1.270
Austrian schilling	.054
Belgian franc	.025
Brazilian cruzeiro	.123
British pound	2.075
Canadian dollar	.976
Colombian peso	.034
Danish krone	.163
French franc	.220
Dutch guilder	.369
Hong Kong dollar	.200
Israeli pound	.160
Italian lira	.001
Japanese yen	.003
Mexican peso	.080
Norwegian krone	.177
Portuguese escudo	.037
South African rand	1.155
Spanish peseta	.016
Swedish krona	.222
Swiss franc	.367
Venezuela bolivar	.234
W. German Deutsche mark	.377

science

Home sewage unit Swedish-designed system wastes no water, makes compost

By Stewart Dill McBride
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Abby Rockefeller is selling a Swedish invention which she claims will revolutionize traditional waste disposal.

It is a fiberglass tank called a clivus multtrum (Latin for "inclining," Swedish for "compost room"). It doubles as an organic toilet and garbage disposal system and operates without water, chemicals, external energy, moving parts, or apparent odor. Most important, it conserves the increasingly valuable fresh water supply and produces nutrient-rich fertilizer.

Miss Rockefeller, owner of the U.S. franchise, claims that her \$1,300 miniature sewage treatment plants would save the 100 gallons of fresh water flushed away daily by the average household. The flush toilet — responsible for about half of an average family's consumption of water — not only wastes drinking water and valuable nutrients but also is a major polluter of lakes, rivers, and oceans.

The multtrum, which has been commercially sold in Scandinavia for the last 10 years, was introduced to the U.S. a year ago, soon after Miss Rockefeller read about it in an organic farming and gardening publication.

She has already sold 185 multtrums — half of those sales coming in the last two months — and they have been installed in 29 states and 6 Canadian provinces. So far in the U.S. only Maine and New Hampshire have given their unconditional approval, though, and now Miss Rockefeller (daughter of New York's David Rockefeller) is pushing for an O.K. in her home state of Massachusetts.

The first experimental unit in Massachusetts will be installed in the Acton home of Robert Kaldenbach, market manager of the

Cambridge-based company Clivus Multtrum USA. The company will collect data from the Acton unit and other experimental multtrums — if they are approved — and the information will in turn be analyzed by the state.

Miss Rockefeller, an ardent environmentalist, has operated a city-sanctioned multtrum in her Cambridge home for the last two years but has never received official state approval.

According to Mr. Kaldenbach, Clivus Multtrum USA, which relies strictly on word-of-mouth advertising, is selling a clivus multtrum a day and receives frequent inquiries from small rural towns unable to afford central sewage systems and concerned about contamination of groundwater supplies by conventional septic tanks. The company is exploring overseas markets in Japan and the Middle East and expects the unit would be particularly popular in developing nations because of the 100 pounds of rich fertilizer produced annually by the average multtrum.

It is estimated that the 1.6 million tons of pollution sewage sludge produced annually in the U.S. contains as much as \$3 billion worth of fertilizer.

Basically, the clivus multtrum is a large, sloping fiberglass tank designed so that kitchen and bathroom waste descend slowly through a series of three decomposing chambers. It takes several years for the organic waste to reach a final storage area in the form of a humus compost, which the multtrum designers claim may be used as garden fertilizer. About 90-95 percent of the waste materials escape up a vent pipe in the form of odorless gas and water vapor.

Carl Lindstrom, whose Swedish father invented the multtrum, has developed a water purification unit which makes dish, laundry, and bath water suitable for lawn sprinkling,

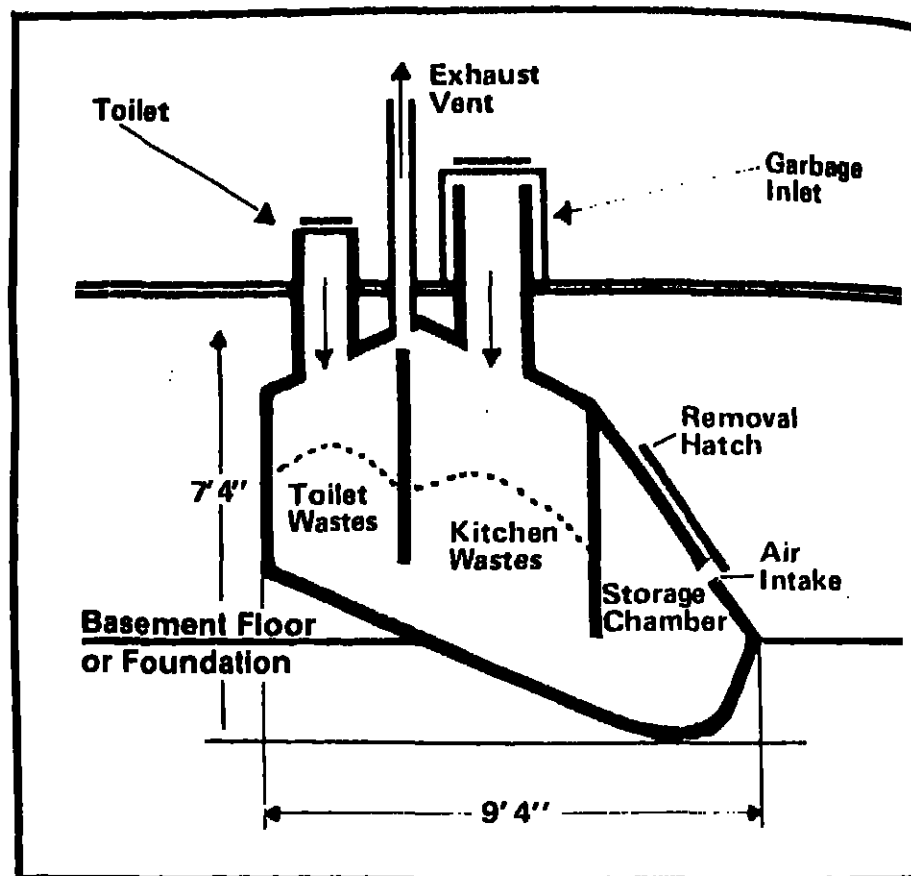


Diagram of a clivus multtrum

car washing, and irrigation. The "trickle filter" as it is called, is not being marketed in the U.S. as yet.

Massachusetts' Bureau of Community Sanitation says it will probably approve multtrums on a "site-by-site" experimental basis and will be keeping a close eye on odor emissions and the claims that the humus produced is suitable as garden fertilizer.

One immediate obstacle to the clivus multtrum's popularity is its price, but proponents like Miss Rockefeller point to the savings in eliminating central sewage treatment centers,

pipe repairs, expensive installation of septic tanks, and the millions of dollars in construction and energy expenditures in conventional systems.

While health regulations and opposition from the plumbing and construction industries are hurdles the clivus multtrum must overcome, Miss Rockefeller says the main obstacle now is the public's traditional thinking. "The conventional public attitude that the flush toilet represents the advanced system and anything that does use water is regressive."

Porcelain for kings and other practical people

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen
There is jubilation in Denmark as the Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Manufactory celebrates its bicentennial.

Its trademark, three blue wavy lines symbolizing Denmark's three waterways, remains unchanged since the founding of the company. For 200 years, Royal Copenhagen dinnerware, figurines, and decorative plates have gone into homes and palaces around the world. It is a favorite gift of Danish diplomats and has been presented to courts and presidents everywhere, including the White House and Buckingham Palace.

The famous porcelain also goes into the most modest of homes, and this year, as in years past, it will be selected by thousands of newlyweds for their quality dinner service.

The founder of Royal Copenhagen, Franz Heinrich Muller, experimented with shaping and firing fine porcelain from domestic raw materials. In this project he was supported financially by the Danish royal family for whom it was a matter of international prestige that Denmark should be one of the nations producing porcelain.

The factory, which Mr. Muller managed for its first 25 years, was founded as a privileged limited company, with the majority of stock held by the Danish royal family. In 1779 King Christian VII bought the remaining shares and the factory was given the name that it still bears.

In 1868 the crown sold the factory to private interests, and in 1894 it was moved to the suburb of Frederiksberg, and under the supervision of artistic director Arnold Krog given a rebirth.

The oldest and best-known Royal Copenhagen



"Blue Fluted" is the oldest and best-known pattern produced by the Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Manufactory

pattern is the blue and white Blue Fluted, which has been for all 200 years and still is the best-selling design. It is so beloved in Denmark that it is actually known as "the national service." Despite the fact that in the past two centuries more than 1,550 other services have been designed and produced, it remains Royal Copenhagen's No. 1 tableware set.

The Blue Fluted pattern is actually of Chinese origin, and was first introduced by the Meissen factory in Germany in the 1740s. From there it spread to a great number of

European factories and was eventually adopted by Royal Copenhagen. Mr. Krog totally redesigned it in 1885.

By 1910, when it was at its peak, the renovated service comprised some 1,500 different pieces. The pattern was then, and is now, hand-painted with great skill and precision in underglaze cobalt blue on gleaming white. From the beginning, the emphasis was on blue-decorated porcelain. The Blue Fluted ware is one of the most popular and familiar products of Danish design in the world today.

Flora Danica is the second most important adopted by Royal Copenhagen. Its floral design in many colors was inspired by a great botanical work which was published in Copenhagen between 1761 and 1833. Flora Danica is considered one of the outstanding products of Danish craftsmanship in the 18th century. It was ordered made in 1789, and was first used by King Christian VII in 1803. Today a thousand different flowers are used for its decoration, and because of its numerous hand processes, it is the most expensive set.

Turn grapefruit peel into marmalade

By Pamela Dunn
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

In my change there was a penny with a hole in it, and I was told that it must once have belonged to an Aberdonian who was crossing the Firth of Forth, it being considered lucky to throw a penny into the water. I thought it was an amusing example of good local thrift to tie a string on the penny to haul it in again.

Little did I know then that I would later move to Scotland. I certainly know that I found the combination of generosity and thrift very congenial on that first visit.

The old saying "Waste not, want not" was familiar, but as I don't remember eating grapefruit as a child I don't know what my mother would have done with the leftover peel. The compost heap or better still the trash can, perhaps. But while still in Aberdeen I wanted a more productive way of dealing with it, so I worked out a marmalade recipe which I have used for many years. If you like the slightly bitter English type of Seville orange marmalade you will like this.

Aberdeen Grapefruit Marmalade
Peel and seeds from 4 large grapefruit (use entire peel and pith, not the flesh)
3 whole large oranges
1 whole large lemon
20 cups water (8 English pints)
4 1/2 cup bottled lemon juice
4 1/2 pounds sugar

Slice the grapefruit peel, including the white pith. This should give about 8 cups packed. Squeeze the juices from the oranges and lemons to make for easier slicing; then slice or shred the peel. This will give about another 4 cups packed.

Combine sliced peels, orange and lemon juice and seeds in a large kettle. Seeds contain a lot of pectin, so if you prefer you may first simmer them for 20 minutes in some of the measured water, then drain, discard the seeds, and use the water.

Add all the water to the kettle, bring to a boil, then lower heat to simmer for 2 hours, stirring occasionally. Next add bottled lemon juice and sugar. Again stir over high heat until the sugar dissolves, then stir occasionally while keeping it boiling fast.

Start testing for set after 20 minutes boiling. Twirl your wooden stirring spoon around a few times, then hold it still over the pan and see if the drops run thickly together before dropping off the spoon. Or put a little on a cold plate and put into the refrigerator for a couple of minutes. If it then wrinkles when pushed with a finger it is ready.

This quantity usually sets after 30 minutes boiling. I often make double this recipe having saved the peel in the refrigerator. At double recipe, you may need to boil for up to 45 minutes. Let the marmalade cool for 5 minutes, then stir down the peel before bottling. Put the jars in a warm oven for a short time before filling them. Filling is much easier to do if you have a wide jam funnel.

Use a pan not less than half as large again as the final yield to allow for fast boiling. Yield: about 22 cups.

This marmalade can be used for delicious and economical desserts, as well as for breakfast toast. It is one of my family's favorites.

Marmalade Tart
8 ounces (2 cups) wholewheat pastry flour
6 ounces (1 1/2 sticks) margarine
Pinch of salt

Make a pie crust in the usual way. Cut the margarine into the flour and salt, and mix with enough water to make a workable dough. Use it to line a large oven proof dinner plate. Spread with marmalade to half an inch of the edge. I use about a cup.

Using a fluted pastry cutter, cut 1/4 inch strips of pastry from remaining dough. Brush edge of pastry and strips with milk. Lay strips in lattice pattern over marmalade. Bake in preheated oven until pastry is browned, about 25 minutes. Serve hot or cold.

OUT OF THE LABORATORY

Mountain areas show signs of deterioration

There is environmental tragedy in Shangkai. In the mountain kingdom of Nepal, often described as a faraway paradise, trees are disappearing and landslides are becoming increasingly frequent because of the agricultural practices of its growing population.

This deterioration is taking place in practically every mountain environment in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, reports Erik P. Eickholm of Worldwatch Institute in a recent issue of Science. A special UNESCO mountain study has warned that "within the last decade there has been a marked increase in the destructive clearance of forests, in flood damage and silt, in soil erosion and the explosive spread of pests." Despite the massive grandeur of mountain ranges their ecology is extremely fragile, says Mr. Eickholm.

Although only 10 percent of the world's human population live in the mountains, changes in the highlands have a profound effect on the valleys and plains below. There is great danger, says Mr. Eickholm, that within a few decades many of the world's mountains may be barren eyesores which channel devastating torrents of water and loads of silt on the lands below.

How deeply can men live in the sea?

By Robert C. Cowen

Men who dive deep beneath the sea meet a more severe challenge than do astronauts who rocket into space. Except for weightlessness, astronauts live in a familiar environment. Aquanauts must adapt to crushing pressure, icy cold, and lack of any natural light except the occasional gleam of passing phosphorescent fish.

Physiologists have wondered if divers ever could successfully adapt to depths

Research notebook

much beyond 1,000 feet. Recent tests at the University of Pennsylvania now seem to have laid that concern to rest. In a pressurized, water-filled chamber simulating ocean conditions, men have successfully adapted to the 1,600-foot environment and carried out useful work.

This is not the first time aquanauts have gone to the 1,600-foot "depth," nor is it the deepest experimental dive yet made. But as Christian J. Lambertsen, director of the university's Institute for Environ-

mental Medicine, explains, this is the first time men have adapted to so deep a level without apparent ill effects and have done commercially useful work (oil wellhead maintenance) as efficiently as they did at sea level.

Earlier experiments, one of which simulated a 2,000-foot depth, raised questions about both safety and efficiency. Physiologists think pressures hundreds of times that at sea level may cause a variety of problems including nervous tremors, impaired mental ability, and bone damage.

Alan Baddeley, director of the Medical Research Council's Applied Psychology Unit in Britain, for example, says that cold and fear of a strange environment, as well as direct pressure effects, may impair memory. He doubts that men at great depth can work anywhere nearly as efficiently as at sea level.

Oxygen, helium, or other gases in the divers' breathing mixture, forced into the bodily system under extreme pressure, can also be dangerous. For example, beyond about 1,000 feet, the ratio of oxygen to the rest of the breathing mixture must be held to within a few percent to avoid either oxygen poisoning

or oxygen starvation — a technically tricky thing to do.

The Pennsylvania tests show this whole range of hazards can be overcome. In the deepest tests, divers lived at a simulated depth of 1,200 feet and worked at 1,200 feet. They had no difficulty moving between these two levels.

Dr. Lambertsen attributes his success to methodical attention to detail and to a slow approach to the final depth. Fast compression can cause many things to go awry, he says. As it was, mental ability was not affected. Physiological problems were temporary and fully overcome. "No lasting harm was done down there to the men," he says, "and they did their tasks as well as at sea level."

Dr. Lambertsen now wants to try a deep dive at sea, where he expects similar success. He says that the bad effects Dr. Baddeley cites have been due more to poor logistics and bad equipment than to specific hazards of depth.

This remains to be proved. Meanwhile, Dr. Lambertsen's success to date encourages one to believe that men can live and work well below 1,000 feet. As for man's ultimate depth, there's no indication yet at what level it may be found.

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Proche-Orient : alors, aujourd'hui et demain

par Joseph C. Harsch

La suggestion fortuite d'un de mes amis qui est diplomate m'avait renvoyé aux événements qui avaient eu lieu à la suite d'une guerre antérieure entre Israël et l'Égypte. Le contraste existant entre ce qui se passait alors et aujourd'hui fournit une évaluation intéressante du changement d'attitude de Washington à l'égard de l'état d'Israël et des ses conquêtes militaires.

Dans la dernière partie d'octobre 1956, les troupes israéliennes, britanniques et françaises conquièrent la presque totalité de la péninsule du Sinaï. Le 2 novembre, les Nations Unies votèrent une résolution mettant un terme aux hostilités et imposant le retrait des forces britanniques, françaises et israéliennes de tous les territoires conquis au cours de leur offensive en commun.

La Grande-Bretagne et la France obtinrent et retirèrent toutes leurs troupes. A la date du 22 janvier Israël s'était également retiré de tout le territoire égyptien à l'exception de la région de Gaza et de l'estuaire du golfe d'Akaba.

Le 2 février l'O.N.U. vota une autre résolution aux termes de laquelle cet organisme fournirait des forces pour

surveiller la mise en application de l'armistice. Le 3 février le président Eisenhower écrivait au premier ministre israélien, David Ben-Gurion, lui rappelant la promesse faite le 8 novembre d'un retrait total au cas où l'O.N.U. enverrait une force de police.

Le 20 février le président Eisenhower s'adressa au peuple américain à la télévision pour l'informer qu'Israël n'était pas encore prêt à la résolution de l'O.N.U. et insistait sur de nouvelles conditions avant de se retirer de la région de Gaza et de l'estuaire du golfe d'Akaba. Dans ce discours, le président Eisenhower déclara :

« Ceci soulève une question de principe fondamentale. Une nation qui attaque et occupe un territoire étranger en dépit de la désapprobation des Nations Unies, est-elle autorisée à imposer des conditions quant au retrait de ses troupes ?... »

La question était donc mise au point. Le président Eisenhower demandait un retrait sans condition de la part d'Israël et une soumission complète aux termes de la résolution de l'O.N.U. Et il l'obtint. En date du 7 mars le dernier soldat israélien avait quitté la région de Gaza et l'estuaire du golfe d'Akaba.

A la fin de la guerre de 1973 les forces israéliennes étaient à nouveau en

possession de la plus grande partie de la péninsule du Sinaï et l'O.N.U. demandait de nouveau à Israël le retrait de ses forces. Mais cette fois-ci ce que Washington recherche c'est un retrait partiel et par étapes des troupes israéliennes du canal de Suez. Personne ne pense plus sérieusement à un retrait israélien total et à un retour aux anciennes frontières. Israël est fermement installé dans l'estuaire du golfe d'Akaba et probablement de façon permanente ; il contrôle la région de Gaza et ses villages ont surgi en maints endroits du territoire occupé.

Même le retrait limité prévu dans le dernier traité israélo-égyptien s'appuyait sur des conditions. Les États-Unis, un des participants du traité, promit de « réagir pleinement » aux besoins militaires et économiques d'Israël. Mettant sa promesse à exécution, Washington s'est mis à négocier les besoins militaires d'Israël avec le ministre israélien de la Défense, Shimon Peres.

En 1957 Israël avait été contraint par Washington de se retirer sans réserve de tous les territoires conquis. En 1975 Washington le persuade de se retirer d'un mince ruban de territoire occupé en échange contre des promesses d'aide militaire et économique substantielle de la part des États-Unis. De plus, il est

généralement admis qu'Israël est présent en possession permanente de l'estuaire du golfe d'Akaba et de la région de Gaza.

Ainsi Israël a considérablement amélioré sa position à Washington au cours des années écoulées et il est en train de voir une partie de ses conquêtes militaires acceptées probablement comme permanentes. Ce nouvel accord consiste en une nouvelle période de trois ans d'occupation par Israël de la plus grande partie du Sinaï. Il envisage un nouveau retrait israélien à la fin de ces trois ans. Mais plus Israël occupera en termes de temps les territoires conquis, et plus ces territoires seront susceptibles, en fin de compte, de demeurer entre ses mains d'une façon permanente.

Ce que l'avenir réserve à présent ne suppose qu'une paix graduelle continue à se substituer à une autre guerre. C'est probablement un traité final israélo-égyptien aux termes duquel Israël conservera la région de Gaza et une part suffisante du Sinaï lui permettant d'avoir une frontière sillonnée d'œuvres s'étendant de la Méditerranée à Chamaïl-Chaïkh sur la mer Rouge.

En d'autres termes, le président Eisenhower a échoué au bénéfice de ses successeurs du premier ministre Ben-Gurion.

Der Nahe Osten — damals, heute und morgen

Von Joseph C. Harsch

Eine von einem mir bekannten Diplomaten geäußerte Vermutung bewog mich, mir in Erinnerung zu rufen, was nach einem früheren Krieg zwischen Israel und Ägypten geschah war. Der Vergleich zwischen damals und heute zeigt einen bemerkenswerten Wandel in der Einstellung Washingtons zum Staat Israel und seinen militärischen Eroberungen.

Ende Oktober 1956 übernahmen israelische, britische und französische Streitkräfte nahezu die gesamte Sinai-Halbinsel. Am 2. November wurde in den Vereinten Nationen eine Resolution angenommen, die ein Ende der Feindseligkeiten und den Abzug der britischen, französischen und israelischen Streitkräfte aus allen in ihrer gemeinsamen Offensive eroberten Gebieten forderte.

Großbritannien und Frankreich entsandten die Forderung und zogen alle ihre Truppen ab. Am 22. Januar hatte sich auch Israel aus allen besetzten ägyptischen Gebieten zurückgezogen, nur nicht aus dem Gazastreifen und aus der Mündung des Golfes von Akaba.

Am 2. Februar wurde in der UN eine weitere Resolution angenommen, die eine UN-Truppe zur Überwachung des Waffenstillstands vorsah. Am 3. Februar schrieb Präsident Eisenhower an

den israelischen Ministerpräsidenten David Ben-Gurion und erinnerte diesen an sein Versprechen vom 8. November, die Streitkräfte aus allen Gebieten abzuziehen, falls eine solche UN-Truppe geschaffen würde.

Am 20. Februar berichtete Präsident Eisenhower den Amerikanern über alle Fernsehsender des Landes, daß Israel der UN-Resolution noch nicht entsprochen habe und weitere Bedingungen für den Rückzug aus dem Gazastreifen und der Mündung des Golfes von Akaba stelle. In jener Rede erklärte Präsident Eisenhower:

„Dies wirft eine grundlegende Frage auf. Sollte einem Land, das trotz Mißbilligung durch die UN fremdes Territorium erobert und besetzt hält, gestattet werden, Bedingungen für den Rückzug zu stellen?“

Damit war das eigentliche Problem klar umrissen. Präsident Eisenhower forderte den bedingungslosen Rückzug der Israelis und die genaue Einhaltung der UN-Resolution. Seiner Forderung wurde entsprochen. Am 7. März hatte der letzte israelische Soldat den Gazastreifen und die Mündung des Golfes von Akaba verlassen.

Als der Krieg von 1973 zu Ende war, hatten die israelischen Streitkräfte wieder nahezu die gesamte Sinai-Halbinsel besetzt, und die UN forderte

erneut den Abzug der Israelis. Diesmal jedoch geht es Washington nur um einen Teilerfolg zum Suezkanal, der in Etappen erfolgen soll. Niemand denkt mehr ernstlich an einen völligen Rückzug der Israelis zu den alten Grenzen. Israel hat sich an der Mündung des Golfes von Akaba fest und wahrscheinlich für die Dauer etabliert, es hat den Gazastreifen in Besitz, und seine Siedlungen entstehen vielerorts in den besetzten Gebieten.

Selbst der in den jüngsten israelisch-ägyptischen Abkommen vereinbarte begrenzte Rückzug ist an Bedingungen geknüpft. Die Vereinigten Staaten, einer der Vertragspartner, versprochen, „ein offenes Ohr“ für die militärischen und wirtschaftlichen Bedürfnisse der Israelis zu haben. In Erfüllung dieses Versprechens verhandelt Washington jetzt mit dem israelischen Verteidigungsminister Shimon Peres über die militärischen Bedürfnisse Israels.

Im Jahre 1957 zwang Washington die Israelis, sich aus allen von ihnen eroberten Gebieten bedingungslos zurückzuziehen. 1975 überredet Washington Israel zu einem Abzug aus einem schmalen Streifen besetzten Gebietes.

Als Gegenleistung gewähren die USA den Israelis beträchtliche Militär- und Wirtschaftshilfe. Und es wird als gegeben angenommen, daß Israel jetzt

auf die Dauer im Besitz der Mündung des Golfes von Akaba und des Gazastreifens ist.

Israel hat also im Laufe der vergangenen Jahre seine Position in Washington erheblich gestärkt. Man ist gerade im Begriff, seine militärischen Eroberungen vielleicht für die Dauer hinzunehmen. Das neue Abkommen läuft darauf hinaus, daß Israel den größten Teil der Sinai-Halbinsel noch drei Jahre besetzt hält. Es ist am Ende eines Zeitabschnitts weiterer Rückzug der Israelis. Aber je länger Israel eroberte Gebiete besetzt hält, desto mehr Territorium wird wahrscheinlich letzten Endes in die Dauer im Besitz der Israelis bleiben.

Wie die Dinge heute stehen (wenn gewollt, es gibt weiterhin Frieden), es gibt weiterhin Frieden. Schritt für Schritt, anstelle eines neuen Krieges, wird es wahrscheinlich zu einer endgültigen Regelung zwischen Israel und Ägypten kommen; Israel wird den Gazastreifen behalten und einen genügend großen Teil der Sinai-Halbinsel, so daß seine Grenze zum Mittelmeer entlang einer Bergkette bis zum Sharm el Sheikh am Roten Meer verläuft.

Mit anderen Worten, wofür Präsident Eisenhower sich eingesetzt hat, das ist in den Verhandlungen mit Ministerpräsident Ben-Gurions Nachfolgern weitergegangen.

Mideast—then, now, and tomorrow

Joseph C. Harsch

A chance suggestion from a diplomat friend sent me back to the record of what happened after an earlier war between Israel and Egypt. The contrast between then and now provides an interesting measure of changing attitude in Washington toward the state of Israel and its military conquests.

In late October of 1956 Israeli, British and French military forces overran almost the whole of the Sinai peninsula. On Nov. 2 the United Nations voted a resolution calling for an end to hostilities and withdrawal of British, French, and Israeli forces from all territories taken in their joint offensive.

Britain and France complied, and withdrew all of their forces. By Jan. 22 Israel had also withdrawn from all occupied Egyptian territory except for the Gaza Strip and the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba.

On Feb. 2 the UN voted another resolution providing for a UN force to police the armistice. On Feb. 3 President Eisenhower wrote to Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion reminding him of a promise of Nov. 8

to withdraw completely in the event of the formation of such a UN force.

On Feb. 20 President Eisenhower went on national television to report to the American people that Israel had not yet complied with the UN resolution and was insisting on further conditions for withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and from the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba. In that speech President Eisenhower said:

“This raises a basic question of principle. Should a nation which attacks and occupies foreign territory in the face of United Nations disapproval be allowed to impose conditions on its withdrawal?”

The issue was thus joined. President Eisenhower was demanding unconditional Israeli withdrawal, and full compliance with the terms of the UN resolution. And he got it. By March 7 the last Israeli soldier had withdrawn from the Gaza Strip and from the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba.

At the end of the 1973 war Israeli forces were again in possession of most of the Sinai

peninsula and the UN was again calling for Israeli withdrawal. But this time the most that Washington has been seeking is a partial and phased withdrawal of Israeli forces away from the Suez Canal. No one is any longer thinking seriously of a total Israeli withdrawal back to the old frontiers. Israel is firmly and probably permanently established at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba, it holds the Gaza Strip, and its settlements are springing up at many places in occupied territory.

Even the limited withdrawal arranged in the latest Israel-Egypt agreement was based on conditions. The United States, a party to that agreement, promised to be “fully responsive” to Israeli military and economic needs. In implementation of that promise Washington is now settling down to negotiate Israel's military needs with Israel's Defense Minister, Shimon Peres.

In 1957 Israel was compelled by Washington to withdraw from all its conquests unconditionally. In 1975 it is persuaded by Washington to withdraw from a sliver of occupied territory in return for promises of substantial

American military and economic aid. Also, it is taken for granted that it is now in permanent possession of the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip.

Thus Israel has enormously improved its position in Washington over the intervening years and is in the process of getting part of its military conquests accepted as probably permanent. The new agreement amounts to another three years of Israeli occupation of the bulk of Sinai. It contemplates a further Israeli withdrawal at the end of that time. But the longer Israel occupies conquered territory the more of that territory is likely to remain in permanent Israeli possession.

The likely prospect now (assuming that step-by-step peace continues in place of another war) is for an ultimate Israeli withdrawal under which Israel retains the Gaza Strip and enough of Sinai to give it a viable frontier running from the Mediterranean coast to Sharm el Sheikh on the Red Sea.

In other words, President Eisenhower lost out to Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's successors.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Mythologie de l'argent

« Une crise des produits de consommation ? Quelle crise ? » avait répliqué un ami quand je me plaignais de la hausse du prix des matières premières. « Mais les abondantes ressources que nous fournit le monde matériel sont absolument gratuites ! » avait-il déclaré.

« Gratuités ! » dis-je en sursautant. Le clin d'œil qu'il me fit m'avertait tout net. Bien entendu, toutes ces mines souterraines d'or et d'argent, ces océans immenses, ces collines boisées et ces vallées fertiles demeurent là, à la disposition des humains, radieuses et complètes.

Si nous contemplons ce tableau matériel d'encore plus près avec la lentille de la Science Chrétienne, la remarquable déclaration de Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, est mise en lumière : « Toute croyance matérielle suggère l'existence de la réalité spirituelle ; et si les mortels sont instruits dans les choses spirituelles, on verra dans la croyance matérielle, renversée, constitue le type et représente, dans toutes ses manifestations, des vérités inestimables, éternelles et à notre portée même. »

Qu'est-ce donc que ce tableau dépeignant des prix de revient débridés et une demande de capitaux toujours plus forte, tableau qui nous cache les vérités « inestimables, éternelles et à notre portée même » ?

Evidemment l'argent n'est qu'une invention humaine destinée à surmonter les obstacles formidables que crée une économie d'échange. Il est toutefois intéressant de découvrir que notre terme « monnaie » provient du latin « moneta » du fait que les premières pièces de monnaie furent frappées par les Romains dans le temple de Junon Moneta. La racine de ce mot implique donc une croyance en des divinités accordant aux humains des bienfaits capricieux qu'elles pouvaient, comme bon leur semblait, transformer en malédictions.

Notre adoration — « respect hors de propos » comme le dit le dictionnaire Webster — de cette représentation moderne des dieux (Mrs. Eddy définit notamment le mot « dieux » en tant que « mythologie : une croyance que la vie, la substance et l'intelligence sont à la fois mentales et matérielles ») doit devenir l'adoration du seul vrai Dieu, l'Esprit divin. Et un peu plus bas sur la même page, Mrs. Eddy ajoute : « Dieu est l'unique Dieu, infini et parfait, et ne saurait devenir fini et imparfait. » Pourrait-il exister quelque chose de meilleur, de plus merveilleux que Dieu, l'Amour divin et parfait ? Ses bénédictions sont faites de bien spirituel abondant et elles répondent individuellement aussi bien qu'universellement aux besoins humains.

Etant donné que la loi de Dieu règne suprême sur toute la création, de fausses lois financières ne sauraient contrôler ni nous ni les organismes légitimes qui distribuent les biens de consommation nécessaires du producteur au consommateur. Tout comme Dieu « ne saurait devenir fini et imparfait », de même Sa loi ne saurait être abrogée par suggestion subtile ou agression physique.

Un jour, au cours d'une promenade, une fillette demanda à son petit frère de contribuer à l'achat d'une panoplie dont leur église avait grand besoin. Dans l'attente il tira de sa poche toute une « semaine » et la lui donna. Au coin d'une rue les deux petits rencontrèrent une dame qui les connaissait et qui de manière inattendue glissa dans la main du petit garçon une belle pièce d'argent. Et tandis qu'elle courait sa route, il ouvrit la main et vit que le montant était trois fois ce qu'il venait de donner pour l'église. Ce n'est pas en apaisant de faux

dieux que l'on subvient à ses besoins humains mais en s'élevant au-delà de la croyance à la matérialité. Il est rare que quelqu'un nous glisse tout à coup une grosse pièce d'argent dans la main. Mais la même simplicité, la même confiance enfantine dont avait fait preuve le petit garçon est susceptible de revitaliser notre propre idée de l'argent et — qu'il s'agisse de marchés internationaux de biens de consommation ou d'un don à l'église — d'élever notre pensée loin de la mythologie de l'argent jusqu'à la véritable adoration de notre Père céleste nous révélera Sa nature en tant qu'Amour. Celui qui nous donne tout bien éternel. Et c'est Lui qui, doucement et tendrement, appelle chacun de Ses petits et leur dit : « Venez, achetez et mangez, venez, achetez du vin et du lait, sans argent, sans rien payer. »

¹ Miscellaneous Writings, p. 60; ² Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures, p. 587; ³ Exode 35:1.

* Christian Science prononce « kraitien » assistance

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Die Mythologie des Geldes

„Versorgungskrise? Was für eine Versorgungskrise?“ entgegnete mir ein Freund, als ich über die Verteuerung der Rohstoffe geklagt hatte. „Die Reichtümer der materiellen Welt kosten gar nichts“, erklärte er.

„Absolut gar nichts?“ sagte ich erstaunt. Dann machte sein Blinzeln mich stutzig. Natürlich, unterirdische Gold- und Silberminen, die großen Meere, bewaldete Berghänge und fruchtbare Täler sind schon vorhanden, strahlend und vollständig, zum Nutzen der Menschheit!

Betrachten Sie einmal dieses materielle Bild noch eingehender durch die Linse der Christlichen Wissenschaft. Feststellung Mary Baker Eddys, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, wird dann ganz klar: „Jede materielle Annahme deutet auf die Existenz der geistigen Wirklichkeit hin, und wenn die Sterblichen über geistige Dinge belehrt worden sind, wird sich zeigen, daß die materielle Annahme in all ihren Kundwerden, wenn umgekehrt, Urbild und Darstellung unschätzbarer, ewiger Wahrheiten ist, die unmittelbar gegenwärtig sind.“

Was ist also dieses Bild von Kostenexplosion und ständig steigenden Lohnforderungen, das uns den Blick auf das versperrt, was „unschätzbar, ewig“ und „unmittelbar gegenwärtig“ ist?

Geld ist natürlich eine menschliche Erfindung. Es war dazu bestimmt, die sich beim Tauschhandel ergebenden gewaltigen Schwierigkeiten zu überwinden. Aber es ist interessant fest-

zustellen, daß unser Wort „Münze“ sich vom lateinischen „moneta“ herleitet, denn die Römer prägten ihre ersten Münzen im Tempel der Göttin Juno Moneta. Unserem Wort liegt also der Glaube an Götter zugrunde, die dem Menschen trügerische Segnungen zuteil werden lassen — Segnungen, die sich, je nach ihrer Laune, in Flüche verwandeln können.

Unsere Anbetung — unsere „übertriebene Bewunderung“, wie Webster das Wort definiert — darf nicht mehr dem Geld, dem neuzeitlichen Vertreter der Götterwelt, gelten. (Ein Teil der Definition, die Mrs. Eddy für „Götter“ gibt, lautet: „Mythologie; eine Annahme, daß Leben, Substanz und Intelligenz beides sind, mental und materiell.“) Wir müssen den einen wahren Gott, den göttlichen Geist, anbeten. Weiter unten auf derselben Seite sagt Mrs. Eddy: „Gott ist ein einziger Gott, unendlich und vollkommen, und kann nicht endlich und unvollkommen werden.“ Kann etwas herrlicher, besser sein als Gott, die göttliche und vollkommene Liebe? Seine Segnungen bestehen in einer Überfülle des geistig Guten, und sie stillen sowohl die individuellen als auch die kollektiven Bedürfnisse der Menschen.

Die sogenannten Gesetze der Wirtschaftswelt haben keine Herrschaft über uns oder die legitimen Märkte, die die Verteilung der benötigten Waren auf dem Weg vom Erzeuger zum Verbraucher organisieren, weil das Gesetz Gottes über die gesamte Schöpfung erhaben ist. Gott „kann nicht endlich und unvollkommen werden“, und genauso wenig kann Sein Gesetz durch raffinierte Beeinflussung oder physische Gewalt umgestoßen werden.

Auf einem Spaziergang hat einmal ein kleines Mädchen seinen jüngeren Bruder, etwas für eine in ihrer Kirche dringend benötigte Uhr zu spenden. Ohne Zögern langte er in die Tasche und gab ihr sein ganzes Taschengeld für jene Woche. Als die beiden Kleinen um eine Ecke gingen, begegnete sie einer Frau, die sie erkannte und dem kleinen Jungen ganz unerwartet eine große Silbermünze in die Hand drückte. Nachdem sie weitergegangen war, öffnete er die Hand und sah, daß die Münze dreimal soviel wert war wie das Geld, das er nur Augenblicke zuvor der Kirche geschenkt hatte.

Unsere menschlichen Bedürfnisse werden gestillt — nicht dadurch, daß wir falsche Götter besänftigen, sondern dadurch, daß wir uns über den Glauben an Materialität erheben. Es passiert nicht oft, daß uns jemand sogleich große Silbermünzen in die Hand drückt. Aber dieselbe Unkompliziertheit und dasselbe kindliche Vertrauen, die der kleine Junge zum Ausdruck brachte, können uns helfen, unsere Auffassung vom Geld neu zu überdenken und — ob es nun um internationalen Warenaustausch oder um unseren Kirchenbeitrag geht — unser Denken über die Mythologie des Geldes „hinaus zum wahren Begriff unserer Einheit mit Gott zu erheben. Wenn wir unseren himmlischen Vater wahrhaft anbeten, offenbart sich uns Sein Wesen als Liebe, als der ewige Spender alles Guten. Und Er ist es, der allen Seinen Kleinen zürnt und freundlich zuruft: „Kommt her, kauft und esset! Kommt her und kauft ohne Geld und umsonst Wein und Milch!“

¹ Vainische Schriften, S. 60; ² Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 587; ³ Jesaja 55:1.

* Christian Science prononce « kraitien » assistance

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zum Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite drucklich. Das Buch kann in den Lesesälen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden, oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115

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Dragonfly against the early morning sun

AP photo



"Napoleon on Board the Bellerophon": Oil on canvas by William Orchardson (1832-1910)

The dimension of history

England is not just geography. Everywhere it has the dimension of history. This history is not something of the past only. It is part of the living present, part of the space-time continuum that is England.

My younger brother lives in the Thames valley not far from London. In the course of his work he was recently entertaining a Spanish trades union delegate. He recognized the man's name as that of a Spanish lady who had come to England in the train of Katharine of Aragon, Henry VIII's first queen, and who had married one of our ancestors. My brother mentioned this to the visitor and showed him an heirloom with the lady's coat-of-arms on it. The Spaniard extended his signet ring showing the same coat-of-arms. They embraced as long-lost cousins, the two families reunited after nearly four and a half centuries.

I was visiting my brother this summer and asked him to give me something on which to do some writing. He brought me a portable mahogany brass-bound desk with the initials of our great-grandfather on it. In showing me how it opened he produced from a concealed drawer a copy of a letter written by the original owner's father. Suddenly I'd slipped into that fourth dimension of England, living history.

The letter is dated from Sidmouth, Devon, July 25, 1815, some six weeks after Waterloo. It is addressed to the writer's sister and signed by her "most affectionate Brother, Peter". It begins:

"Ten thousand thanks to you, dear darling Sister, for your most delightful letter. Though you write well on all subjects, you never can choose one so interesting to me as

your own individual concerns and the lively manners which you have described."

The letter continues with other personal matters and then really takes off:

"At eleven o'clock the night before last I heard the 'Bellerophon' had come to an anchor in Torbay with the Corsican safe on board."

"At eleven o'clock yesterday morning I took boat for Torbay and arrived astern of the 'Bellerophon.' I wrote a note to Captain Maitland requesting permission to pay him a visit. He most politely without loss of time came on board our boat to express his wishes expressed by Lord Charles and myself, but assured us both his orders from the Admiralty were so positive not to let a single person be admitted to the ship (with the exception of Lord Keith and Admiral Duckworth) that they left him no latitude whatever."

"We were, therefore, obliged to content ourselves with the same view of the Prisoner with the other passengers on board numberless boats that had taken their stations astern of the ship. From that situation we all had frequent views during the course of an hour and a half of this extraordinary Man. He had one attendant with him. In the outer cabin (were) many, and they were approached and treated by them quite as an emperor. [He] appeared from time to time at the cabin windows frequently examining all the boats with an Opera Glass, as if he was endeavoring to discern some of his former acquaintances."

"He was dressed in a plain green coat and red collar with a small star, seemed much

unconcerned and unconscious that any person was observing him. He is a very bad likeness of every print and picture I have ever seen of him. . . . His manners to the Officers and crew of the ship were extremely prepossessing. He asks the Officers to dinner with him, as Captain Maitland has done everything and given up everything for his accommodation. He reads a great deal himself and insists on seeing all the English newspapers — don't mind the abuse that seemed much annoyed at the idea of being sent to St. Helena, as his great wish is to be appointed some country establishment in some part of England. Some of his people quite outraged at the idea of St. Helena, but on board an English seventy-four their rage was of less consequence than their good humour."

"They are twenty-seven in number, two or three ladies who I believe were much the most violent of the whole! Besides these twenty-seven there are seventeen more on board a Frigate. We saw many of the twenty-seven at the Wardroom Windows who looked quite indifferent and just like a set of ill-looking passengers who had touched at a strange port on their voyage to their destination — some in fine uniforms and some as if they had not changed their dress at all for the last two months."

"I cannot express to you the effect this morning expedition produced on the multitude of ideas that rushed into my mind. I beheld him for the first and probably for the last time in my life in the situation most gratifying to an Englishman's mind, viz. after a great defeat, a Prisoner on board a British Man-of-War. And yet, though I think I

may with truth assert that he has never been more constant or a more inveterate enemy than myself, though I justified my feelings by the recollection of all his boundless misfortunes he has heaped on mankind, yet at the moment I could not but feel a compassion the predominant sentiment of my astonished mind. His star, trust not forever. May days of peace and happiness succeed the disastrous course so malignant a Comet."

"Countess Bertrand was on board, as hearing Lord Charles Bessborough was on the Boat astern, she recollected having received great civilities from Lord William Bentinck at Florence, which she acknowledged by message to Lord Charles through Captain Maitland, sending at the same time a small profile of the Corsican which had just been taken by one of his officers and was considered as the most correct likeness of him so it appeared even to us."

"The manner and the moment of receiving it made it still more interesting. For during a great portion of the time Captain Bentinck was on board our boat, Bonaparte's eyes and glass were directed toward us."

"I will now release you from this throng account of the most interesting hour. Spectacle ever afforded."

After farewells to his sister and signature the writer adds a final postscript: "Excuse, Dearest Em, Blots and blots have not time to write it over again. It is first account."

No doubt his sister accused those who faulted his great-grandfather's account of all present-day readers cannot do less. Peter J. Henniker-Heaton

The awakening

Too long I wondered how to be
And so acquit my destiny.
No friend had cautioned to be still
And harvest the invisible.

Thou once when resting by a wood
I fancied the riddle understood:
To live for all while still one's own:
Heaven-born, true, the while home-grown.

T. Morris Longstreth

Why read?

I have heard it said, and I think it is true, that Piccadilly Circus at night would appear a fairytale to an illiterate. Untouched by the mundane, banal and purely mercenary proclamations of the neon advertisements, he could scarcely help being enchanted by their coruscating splendor — the whirls and whorls, the fountains of fire, and the meteoric blaze of movement on every side. It is an effect that I have myself experienced in a small degree, when I have found myself in a foreign city, not understanding the language. It is astonishing how much more acceptable a neon sign is if you can't read it!

Thinking of this, I have sometimes wondered whether not only Piccadilly Circus but all my world might not appear to me a trifle more acceptable, even a little closer to fairytale, if I were illiterate. For how much of print, whether it be journalism or literature, tends to present that world in dire aspects. I do not of course go so far as Sheridan's Sir Anthony Absolute who held that "a circulating library in a town is an evergreen tree of diabolical knowledge!"

But I do think that the stream of print is too often a cold douche to the spirits. The press for the most part spreads alarm and despondency; the historians, in Gibbon's words, are concerned with "little more than . . . the crimes, follies, and misfortunes of mankind," and today they are apt to look with a suspicious, if not cynical, eye on the idea of progress; while the novelists are inclined to bring as many skeletons out of cupboards as they can, in what seems an endeavor to emulate Dickens's fat boy, and "to make your flesh creep."

As for the poets, Wordsworth spoke of "mighty poets in their misery," and if they seem less mighty at present, they are certainly just as miserable. The humorists have been routed by the satirists; the lighthearted essayists are almost extinct, and even the biographers, sifting like the archaeologists the everyday refuse of the past, are continually making, even in the best-known strata, startling and depressing finds.

Thus I feel that if I couldn't read, I might escape this cold douche; that if I saw the world only through my own eyes instead of frequently through other people's, I might

get a better impression of it. Yet I have to confess that reading constitutes perhaps my main recreation, and gives me much pleasure. How do I reconcile these attitudes? Well, the fact is that, if I may change the metaphor, I walk through the jungle of print with every care, picking my way as warily as a raiding party in enemy territory. The ancient and well-trodden ways are clearly mapped, and one has no difficulty there in choosing the path; but in unexplored regions I am cautious, I interrogate those scouts, the reviewers, I listen to the mellow blurring of publishers in the jungle, and I avoid as far as possible those dark and dismal thickets that promise no more than an ambush for the spirits.

Undoubtedly this is likely to be called escapism, or ostrich-like behaviour, but I think it is plain common sense. Naturally there are distressing tracts of print that may be one's duty as a citizen to plough through; but so far as the art of literature is concerned, I hold it is of little value to a man unless it inspires him, or at the least revives or refreshes him. It is certainly true that the tragic, or the sad, can achieve this, if it exhibits the human character as transcending circumstance; but the art that is merely depressing, even though it may intend to enlarge the sympathies, or increase knowledge, is to my mind exacting too high a price for its wars. That which Stevenson held to be "the particular crown" of the artist is for me an essential — he is "not to be true merely, but to be lovable; not simply to convince, but to enchant."

Anthea feels much the same as I do in this matter; but, unlike me, she reads a good deal of fiction. I noticed as I was writing this that she was reading a novel by Angela Thirkell.

"What," I enquired, "do you find in it?" "I find," she said, "a world that is full of problems, but essentially decent, and with plenty of laughter. Now that's the world I live in — so it can't be called escapism as far as I'm concerned."

I laughed. "And you feel it's refreshing?" "Yes — it's so gratifying to come on a writer who sees the world exactly as one does oneself."

Eric Forbes-Boyd

The oak tree

See how that oak at the western edge of things
combs stars from the tumbled night —
there they perch till dawn — till the light
braids up the darkness and the oak tree sings.

John Allen

The Monitor's religious article

Money mythology

"Commodities crisis? What commodities crisis?" a friend replied to my doleful view about the rise in the price of raw materials. "The rich resources of the material world are absolutely free!" he declared.

"Free?" I said. Then the twinkle in his eye stopped me short. Of course, subterranean veins of gold and silver, the great seas, timbered hills, and fertile valleys exist radiant and complete for mankind's use.

Look on this material picture still further through the lens of Christian Science and a remarkable statement by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, comes into focus: "Every material belief hints the existence of spiritual reality; and if mortals are instructed in spiritual things, it will be seen that material belief, in all its manifestations, reversed, will be found the type and representative of verities priceless, eternal, and just at hand."

What then is this picture of runaway cost and demand for more and more money that obscures the view of that which is "priceless, eternal, and just at hand?"

Money, of course, is a human invention designed to overcome the formidable obstacles of a barter economy. But it is interesting to discover that our word "money" is derived from the Latin word "moneta" since the Romans first coined money in the temple of Juno Moneta. So at the root of our word is the belief in gods who favor man with fickle blessings which, at their whim, become curses.

We need to turn our worship — our "extravagant respect" as Webster defines the word — from money, from our 20th-century representative of gods (part of Mrs. Eddy's definition of "gods" is: "Mythology; a belief that life, substance, and intelligence are both mental and material"*) and worship the one true God, divine Spirit. Further along on the same page Mrs. Eddy says, "God is one God, infinite and perfect, and cannot become finite and imperfect." Can anything be more wonderful, more good than God, divine and perfect Love? His blessings are in abundant, spiritual good and meet human needs individually as well as universally.

False financial laws cannot control us or the legitimate markets which organize the distribution of needed commodities from producer to consumer, because the law of God is supreme over all creation. Just as God "cannot become finite and imperfect" so His law cannot be overruled through subtle suggestion or physical aggression.

While on a walk one day, a little girl asked her younger brother to contribute toward a much-needed clock for their church. Without hesitation he dug into his pocket and gave her his entire week's allowance. The two little ones turned a corner and were met by a woman who recognized them and unexpectedly pressed a heavy silver coin into the little boy's hand. As she passed by, he looked into his hand to see three times the amount he had given the church only moments before.

Our human needs are met — not by placating false gods but by rising above the belief of materiality. It doesn't often happen,

that someone immediately presses into our hand large silver coins. But the same simplicity and childlike trust that was shown by this little boy can revitalize our own concept of money and lift our thought — whether it be of international commodity markets or our contribution to the church — away from the mythology of money to the true sense of our unity with God. Our true worship of our heavenly Father reveals His nature as Love, as the eternal provider of all good. And He it is who tenderly, gently calls each of His little ones: "Come ye, buy, and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price."†

*Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 60-61; **Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 587; Isaiah 55:1.

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O Lord, thou art my God; I will
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name; for thou hast done won-
derful things: thy counsels of
old are faithfulness and truth.
Isaiah 26:1

OPINION AND...

'I must not make flippant English jokes here'

By Gerald Priestland

[Gerald Priestland has been visiting New York again after an absence of some years. Here are some jottings from his notebook.]

Mid-Atlantic: all aircraft, all airlines, all flights are much the same now; which is why airline advertising insists that each is unique. In spite of this, they all fly too high, too far, too fast. The top of one cloud looks just like another.

In-flight movies seem much the same, too. One way to cheer them up is to watch, say, a Western and switch the sound to the Gilbert and Sullivan channel; or turn to Mozart while watching a gangster film.

Alas, it is not true that jet-flight is silent. Only it makes a different kind of noisiness to the old propeller-driven planes. In those days you knew there was no point in trying to make conversation; so you could close your eyes and enjoy being totally cut off from your fellow humans. In jets there is an illusion of audibility, and one is obliged to shout one's way through a tangle of misunderstandings and garbled small-talk.

"Wembley!" says one passenger, pointing

down at the landscape as we climb over the London suburbs. "Thought it was Thursday," says his wife, bewildered.

Landing at New York: all airports look much the same, as well. And they are becoming increasingly like most hospitals. Only the people in them give the clue which you are in. JFK, New York, is as hygienic as a maternity ward, and there is almost as much waiting.

But it is not true that the immigrant and customs men are tyrannical and rude. On the contrary, they are far more courteous and humane than their opposite numbers in London. (And this turns out to be true of New York waiters and waitresses, later.)

The baggage from our flight is disgorged onto two revolving carousels. Whatever the law of averages says, one just knows (life being what it is) that all the bags for the people watching carousel A are going to be deposited on carousel B, and those for the B crowd vice versa. I remark upon this out loud. It is meant to be a joke. But solemn American faces turn, stare sadly, and turn away again. Write out a hundred times: "I must not make

flippant English jokes here. I must not make flippant English jokes here."

The drive into New York: an impression of endless cemeteries. The Manhattan skyline, when it appears, has been desecrated by power-mad titans. The Chrysler Building is now a dwarf. You can hardly see the General Electric Building. Mid-town Sixth Avenue has as much individuality as a row of pickle-jars. But some at least of the new generation of skyscrapers have the qualities which have escaped their poor relations in London: Enormous scale. A sense of internal proportion. Sheer confidence in the grand gesture. And — what is most important in a style which, like good tailoring, affects simplicity — lots of money with which to buy the very best materials. A penny-pinched skyscraper is a misery to all around it.

The first few hours about town: the same old armour-plated Checker cabs. New York bicyclists seem to have awarded themselves immunity from all red lights and one-way systems; presumably as a prize for being ecologically virtuous. There is a Scots bagpiper on 5th Avenue, and three men in Cavalier costumes strolling up East 42nd Street. At the corner of Madison Avenue and 50th, a family

of giant chipmunks is distributing Mr. Mao pamphlets.

How sensible are American coins — unlike the British, exactly the right weight and size, surely the only ones in the world that are exactly the same size and colour, regardless of value. It is difficult enough in poor light, worse still if you are blind. Why does New York lose its subway stations? Is it because of them? And when is the New York Times going to pension off its decrepit 19th century typography? All the news that is fit to print, maybe. But the print isn't fit to read. The same low technical standards apply to radio and TV. It isn't just the content (except violence and advertising) but the quality of the sound, the pictures, the editing work and transmission.

However, all journalism is a caricature, an effort to draw a picture by emphasizing certain characteristics. As a result, one has arrived expecting to find New York a back-rump, crime-ridden city of surly strikers. No. Not at all. Why, that's how New York think of London.

Gerald Priestland is roving correspondent and anchor man for the BBC.

Melvin Maddocks

The art of breaking bricks

A 16-year-old San Francisco girl named Linda Salcedo entered not very long ago a beauty contest called the California Teen Pageant. As everybody who can whistle "A Pretty Girl Is Like a Melody" through sexist teeth should know, the socially redeeming part of beauty pageants is the talent competition.

These are strange and trying times we live in, and perhaps Linda was hoping to dramatize a little of this in the climax to her act, technically described as a dance. Suddenly, as quick as you can say "Bert Parks," Linda swung her presumably attractive but certainly tough hand and split a brick with a karate chop.

Shaken, perhaps threatened by this dynamic self-expression, the officials of the California Teen Pageant put their sensibilities on the line with Aristotle, Goethe, Henry James, and other heavy thinkers and asked themselves: "What is art?" After due meditation the answer came to them: "Not splitting bricks with karate chops."

Linda's father, a man evidently of some artistic temperament himself, figuratively stamped his Bohe-

mian sandals, shouted "Philistines!" and took himself — and the California Teen Pageant — to court.

"What I do is artistic, like singing," Linda is quoted as saying, and the judge — who doubtless has heard some pretty awful singing in his day, and haven't we all? — agreed with her.

Let us try to understand — monumental task! — how we arrived through history at this definition: art as brick-splitting. Imagine, if you will, not California Teen officials but a jury of famous aesthetes appraising Linda as she Does Her Thing.

Plato, rubbing the brick dust out of his eyes, is heard to grumble: "Art illustrates the unity of the beautiful, the good, and the true — as defined by me, the philosopher-king, the best and the brightest. Artists are perfectly splendid to have around at a Dionysian festival. Or a California pageant. But they can't be left to their own devices, as dear Linda has just proven. Nobody is every going to hear me talk about 'self-expression' or cry: 'Art for art's sake.' What are the ethical lessons? Where's the old catharsis? That's all I want to know, brick-buster."

Score one art-must-serve-the-community vote against Linda.

Walter Pater takes out a very clean handkerchief, flicks an imaginary brick chip from his very cool English-don dome, and confesses primly: "I'm always advising other people to 'burn with a hard, gem-like flame.' But I can't for the life of me see how, er, bisecting a brick corresponds to that ultimate ecstasy I call art. Sniff."

Score one art-must-exalt-the-individual vote against Linda.

But now we time-travel again to our third judge — a sort of amalgam of Susan ("Against Interpretation") Sontag and Marshall ("The Medium Is the Message") McLuhan. Let us call this ultra-modernist SS-MM.

Thoughtfully crumbling the half-pulverized brick, SS-MM says: "Well, I'm proud to say I have no preconceived notions about what art is. Nothing so obsolete, certainly, as standards. 'Let 'er rip!' is my motto. The artist must be free to improvise — to go with the first thing that crosses his or her mind. No, not the mind. Rather the feelings. The impulses. The nerve-ends. Everything is art or nothing is art."

Score one free-floating vote for Linda.

One ought not to build too weighty a generalization on broken bricks. But does anybody really need to be reminded that no-definition art is only one aspect of no-definition lives?

The taste that recognizes only phenomena, accepting without differentiation Bach-and-the-Beatles, is first cousin to the mind that hyphenates Messiah-and-Manson.

The theory of absolute freedom which so captivates the modern imagination is exhilarating. But this contrariness that insists upon life as a game — only with no rules, please! — can also lead to emptiness and terror. And then even a California Teen Pageant will do to suggest that freedom itself needs definition; or else more than art will get absurdly reduced to a pile of broken bricks.

What are Ford and Reagan going to fight about?

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

Portsmouth, N.H. If President Ford and Ronald Reagan are to have their first, head-on collision here in the first of the presidential primaries, then the question must arise: What are they going to fight about?

As reporters follow the President on his barnstorming forays into and through New Hampshire, they hear Mr. Ford say over and over again that he is for free enterprise. So is Mr. Reagan, as he made abundantly clear to his audience in Manchester the night before the President made his campaigning swing from west to east, from Keene to Portsmouth. Being for "free enterprise" is the shorthand politicians use to underscore their conservative credentials.

The President wants a strong defense in order to achieve and hold peace. So does Mr. Reagan.

The President wants to reduce federal involvement in local affairs. So does Mr. Reagan.

The President talks of reducing federal spending — and of using the taxpayers' money more efficiently. This has been one of Mr.

Reagan's oft-expressed positions, ever since he first ran for Governor of California a decade ago.

Mr. Reagan will say, of course, that his record shows that he is more of an "authentic" conservative — and that he will do a better job of putting right-wing principles into government operation than has President Ford.

He also will argue that the President's movement toward détente with the Soviets has helped Brezhnev and brought precious little in return to the United States.

This will provide an issue. But a battle? Hardly.

Mr. Reagan is talking in relative terms about U.S.-Soviet relations. He would not withdraw the United States from the world. He is not pushing for isolation.

And should Mr. Reagan seek to evoke those old fears that once split the party in the Joe McCarthy era, he would find that the issue has little "magic" today among a new generation of conservatives in this state and in this country.

For example, the farmer who calls himself conservative today is delighted with détente

and the prospect of selling more and more grain to the Soviets. Most farmers, as they always have been, feel they have a special stake in peace (keeping the boys at home where they are needed to work the farms). And they take the position that if détente can further peace — they are all for it.

And conservatives generally — recent interview shows — are really not that exercised over the U.S. getting closer to the Soviet Union, if the U.S. can get something in return. AFL-CIO president George Meany still harbors his deep anxieties over communism and the Soviet leaders. But polling among the blue-collar rank-and-file shows that Mr. Meany's views do not speak for the workmen today.

The fact of the matter is — polling also shows — the people of the U.S., by and large, have one major thought on their minds these days: the state of the economy. They want the economy to flourish again. They want more jobs. And they want inflation slowed. Beyond that, they want the price of fuel, particularly gasoline, to stop rising. And they want some solution to the energy crisis.

This kind of thinking is expressed by conservatives as well as liberals, Republicans as well as Democrats.

"Detente" and the President's position on détente doubtless will be the issue Mr. Reagan will use to try to distinguish himself — in the eyes of the voters — from Mr. Ford.

But if he thinks this is an issue that will bring fire to the eyes of conservatives in this state — or anywhere — then he is mistaken.

The big issue in this and future campaigns will be whether a challenger to the President (be it Mr. Reagan or any of the Democratic presidential hopefuls) can convince the voters that he could do a better job than Mr. Ford in dealing with the economy.

Thus, Mr. Reagan, if he enters the primary here, will find that his task, if he is to unseat the President, will be to persuade the conservative voters here that he can do a better job than the President has shown he can.

But both he and the President will be talking the conservative litany as they stump the state.

Joseph C. Harsch

A James Bond problem

As any reader of the James Bond spy stories knows, a spy has to carry a means of self-destruction as an alternative to a possibly more unpleasant experience at the hands of SMERSH, the Soviet cloak-and-dagger apparatus.

Well, it seems possible as a result of the latest Senate disclosure of CIA secrets that future American spies may be deprived of this alternative way out of their difficulties.

So far as the public record discloses the CIA still has in its possession 10.9 grams of saxitoxin and 8 milligrams of cobra venom toxin, but the pressure is on to have this trove destroyed. Is it a biological warfare material? If so it must be destroyed by Dec. 28 under the United Nations Biological Weapons Convention. But if it exists for "peaceful uses" it can be kept for such uses.

The Senate committee investigating the CIA has drawn something of a red herring across the poison trail by talking about the "many thousands" of persons who could in theory be rendered "inoperative" by these poisons. But according to our information they were never intended for general public use, but only for spies who might get themselves into tight places in unfriendly hands, or for such intermediate purposes as silencing noisy watchdogs around a place said spies might want to burgle.

There is doubt about whether the number of occasions for using such methods in the visible future is likely to be high enough to justify keeping this stuff lying around where it just might get into irresponsible hands. Gary Powers, the U-2 pilot who came home, had carried the conventional capsule of such material but when put to the test — chose to keep talking. The men of Moscow were so grateful for the information he gave them that they let him go home without visible harm.

Nothing on the known record indicates that American spies share the attitude toward human life of Japanese kamikaze (suicide) pilots.

But still, a case can be made that if the United States is going to remain in the spy business (which almost everyone in responsible places thinks it should) then the CIA should retain the ability to provide its spies with the conventional means of avoiding unpleasant alternatives. By which I mean that

COMMENTARY

'Separate but equal' in Britain?

By Philip Venning

London All those "Why Britain is no longer great" articles which have been filling the world's newspapers recently could well have given the country another push downhill. Not because they offer searing perception or damning criticism, but because they generally fail to come anywhere near either.

Britons put down their newspapers on the breakfast table with a sigh of relief and a wry smile. Once again, they think, the foreigners have been taken in by the country's tourist image of cricket and Cockney cab drivers. Once again the foreigners have been distracted by such visible, but nowadays largely irrelevant, explanations as the English private education system.

Probably most spy services of world powers have had cases similar to this where someone has thought it right and proper to defy higher orders. But most spy services have learned from their mistakes that in the long run it's a sound rule to have total discipline in such matters, not only within the service, but up to the top political leadership of the country.

Since World War II there have been two classic cases of political figures being gravely embarrassed by the actions of their spies. British Prime Minister Anthony Eden was entertaining Soviet leaders Khrushchev and Bulganin when a Commander Crabbe, a British naval reserve officer, disappeared under the hull of a Soviet cruiser in a British harbor. I am told that since that event there has never been another case of any British spy operation without the specific approval of the Prime Minister, in advance.

The Gary Powers spy flight over the Soviet Union just as President Eisenhower was getting ready to attend a summit conference in Paris was the second case. It ruined the conference. It also ended the President's attempt to launch détente as the crowning achievement of his presidency in foreign affairs.

The lesson from the above stories is that careless spying can get governments into a lot of trouble. There must be total accountability and total discipline. Subordinates must never take policy-making into their own hands.

When the hearings on Capitol Hill are all over and the leaders of government and Congress get down to the serious business of rebuilding the CIA they should give highest priority to such measures as will protect against indiscipline.

The grammar schools prepared bright children of all social classes for academic success, university, and a place in the new meritocracy. Prime Minister Harold Wilson, Opposition Leader Margaret Thatcher, and former Prime Minister Edward Heath all rose from humble social origins through grammar schools. The secondary moderns offered a more practical curriculum on the assumption that their pupils would leave school as fast as they could.

Quite apart from the unfairness of the crude tests used, the system's greatest fault was that it branded the majority of the country's schoolchildren as irredeemable failures from the start. Like so many "separate but equal" ideas, the weaker partner soon lost out on money, prestige, and public interest. The division did more than mirror existing social differences. It magnified and cemented them.

Over the last 10 years Labour governments have been gradually replacing it with a single system of comprehensive schools. For a variety of reasons, including the incompetent way some schools were reorganized as well as a harder-headed view of what education could achieve in a single generation, the new schools have not created a social or educational revolution.

Instead they have turned the spotlight on the minimum school-leaving age, 16, where the division reappears. The minority who stay on can climb a ladder of continued education toward careers with prospects and rising real incomes. By contrast the majority who leave for low-level jobs get little or no training and have few chances of promotion. Increased national wage rates gained by aggressive trade-union bargaining is the main way they can improve their living standard.

Few countries write off their young workers in the way Britain still does. Belatedly the government is coming round to the idea that they should be a priority group for education spending. But times are hard, education budgets are being cut, and teen-age unemployment is at a postwar peak. A little informed criticism from foreign observers at this point might push the government into a little action.

Mr. Venning is a staff writer on The Times Educational Supplement, London.



Charles W. Yost

Armaments: How many are too many?

Phillip Gibbs, the famous World War I correspondent, tells the story of a British unit on the western front whose German adversaries one day raised out of their trench a sign reading: "The British are fools." The British of course peeped it with machine-gun fire.

It was, however, replaced by a second sign reading: "The Germans are fools." This caused some bewilderment on the British side. It was followed by a third sign: "We're all fools. Let's go home."

Of course no one went home. Several million young men died needlessly; World War II followed; and the world has not yet, 60 years later, recovered its equilibrium.

Historians looking back on our times 60 years hence may well regard the extravagant competition in arms, particularly strategic arms between the United States and the Soviet Union, as equally senseless.

What else could a sober historian think of the two strongest, and in their own view most advanced, societies of this era expending over a quarter century a large share of their resources on arms which, if ever used, would incinerate in a matter of hours far more people than were killed in World Wars I and II together, and would quite possibly destroy civilization?

What could be the purpose of such seemingly irrational behavior? The one usually asserted is — to deter the other side from aggression. That sounds logical enough; but

has not the whole process, like the performance of the "Sorcerer's Apprentice," gotten completely out of hand?

William Epstein, for more than 20 years director of the United Nations disarmament division, recently argued that 10 percent of the present fleet of nuclear submarines of each side would serve as a more than ample deterrent, doing away altogether with any need for land-based missiles or strategic bombers. He asserts that four Poseidon submarines would provide the United States with 640 warheads, since each submarine carries 16 missiles and each missile is armed with 10 warheads.

What is needed for deterrence is "sufficiency" to deter any major attack. Would not 640 nuclear warheads targeted on cities suffice for that purpose?

The balance of the vast arsenals of strategic arms on both sides are intended (1) to be prepared to fight any sort of war which the imagination of man can conceive, (2) to satisfy the competing claims and ambitions of the three superpowers, and (3) to demonstrate to ourselves, our allies and neutrals that we (that is, the U.S. or the U.S.S.R.) are "second to none."

All these arguments are irrelevant to deterrence. The third is supposed to have a political relevance, but there is little real evidence that either allies or neutrals have an interest in anything more than an in-

vulnerable and credible deterrent on both sides.

Recently the United States Secretary of Defense has been arguing that a deterrent in order to be "credible" has to include options falling short of total destruction, that is, "surgical strikes" or "signals" against limited targets.

This doctrine represents an illusion which is curious, coming from those who consider themselves "realists." They may believe a target is "limited" or a strike "surgical," but when a thermonuclear bomb explodes in Russian territory the Soviets are not likely to agree. Their doctrine is and has always been that a nuclear war is a nuclear war as soon as nuclear weapons are used.

The same objection applies to the thousands of "tactical" nuclear weapons the United States has in Europe, on the high seas, and elsewhere. In actual fact there is probably no such thing as a "tactical" nuclear weapon. Nuclear weapons may be tactical in intent but they are almost surely strategic in effect and consequences.

It is high-time U.S. armchair strategists went back to Clausewitz, who wrote long ago: "In war more than anywhere else in the world, things happen differently to what we had expected, and look differently when near to what they did at a distance."

As has been frequently noted, the global

"balance" is about to become enormously complicated by the proliferation of nuclear energy and hence of the potential for nuclear weapons. Soon not only governments but political extremists and Mafia-type black-matters may have access to crude but immensely destructive nuclear devices. In retrospect, it may turn out that the well-intentioned United States "atoms for peace" initiative of the 1950s was one of the nation's most fatal political errors.

Under these circumstances it is in the vital interest of all governments and peoples, most of all the superpowers, to reinforce the political and psychological "firebreak" against any use of nuclear weapons, to make their use seem to all men atrocious and unthinkable, to emphasize without equivocation that the sole purpose of these weapons is deterrence.

Threats of "limited" use of nuclear weapons here and there across the map, weaken the firebreak, seem to legitimize such use by the U.S. and hence by anyone else, and thus jeopardize the security and lives of everyone.

Anyone proposing such a course assumes the very gravest responsibility.

The author of this article writes from a background of 40 years as a United States diplomat.

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